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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPLENDID WELCOME IN NEW ORLEANS.
THOUSANDS OF PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS GATHERED AROUND THE R. E. LEE MONUMENT TO GREET THE
HEAD OF THE NATION.—Photographed especially for Leslie's Weekly by John N. Teunisson.

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Thursday, November 9, 1905

Unanimous for Roosevelt in 1908.

THE ONLY WAY in which Theodore Roosevelt can accept the candidacy in 1908 is by having it tendered to him by the Democrats as well as the Republicans. If the nomination be extended to him by both parties he cannot feel at liberty to decline it.

There is a chance that he will get the nomination on these conditions. Democrats and Republicans applaud him. South and North are enthusiastically on his side on all the great issues which have any vitality at this moment. We see leading Democratic papers like the New York World propose him for the nomination. William J. Bryan has extended to him the highest praise which he has lavished on anybody since Mr. Bryan became a public personage. Ex-Governor Hogg, on the President's tour in the Southwest a few months ago, pledged Texas in his favor. Ex-Senator Wilkinson Call, of Florida, a Democrat for over half a century, proposes Roosevelt for the nomination three years hence, and says the South will support him. According to Dr. Lyman Abbott, "Mr. Roosevelt is the most popular President the United States ever had." Congressman Bartholdt, of Missouri, the head of the American delegation to the Interparliamentary Union at the Brussels conference, who has just returned from Europe, says the European statesmen and diplomats with whom he has spoken express amazement at the idea that any American, of any party, should consent to let President Roosevelt step down from office in 1909.

Not since Washington was nearing the end of his first term has there been any such approach to unanimity in favor of the re-election of any President as there is in Mr. Roosevelt's case. Monroe was re-elected without any organized opposition. This was because there was only one party in the United States—Monroe's own party—at that time. Roosevelt's popularity is immeasurably greater than was Monroe's. We have two powerful parties to-day, and each is a Roosevelt party. Diametrically opposed to each other on everybody and everything else, each backs and applauds Roosevelt. His 2,500,000 popular plurality in 1904, which was three times as great as was ever rolled up for any other President, would be 3,500,000 or 4,500,000 if the election were held in 1905. From all the indications now in sight Roosevelt will be even stronger three years hence than he is now.

Roosevelt has smashed a large number of precedents in his day. Apparently events are shaping themselves to compel him to smash a far more formidable precedent than any other American chief magistrate ever got up against. One of the members of that stalwart Democratic Iroquois Club of Chicago—a club which nominated him enthusiastically for President when he was its guest a few months ago—declared that Roosevelt's declination of the candidacy in 1908 would not "go." The spectacle of both the great parties uniting on the same man for President would be something that nobody ever dreamed of until this year, but there are strong probabilities that that very thing will be seen in 1908.

The New York World, that excellent Democratic organ, points out that ex-Candidate Bryan tenders Roosevelt his support in "the campaign of regulating corporations in general and railway rates in particular"; that the Massachusetts Democrats commend him for establishing peace between Russia and Japan; that the Rhode Island Democrats indorse his rate-regulation policy; that ex-Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, a leading Democrat, says the "Southern Democrats are protectionists, and predicts the organization of a new party." Then the World asks, "Is the Democratic party dying?"

On conditions of this sort, with a unanimous and imperative call for him to take another term, President Roosevelt should be constrained to accept.

A Southern City's Quick Rise.

OUR FRIEND of the Birmingham (Ala.) News has printed a special edition to celebrate the completion of that wonderful little city's thirty-fifth year of life. It was platted and staked off for a town in 1870, and now it is the centre of a district which has thirty blast furnaces, two steel plants, three more projected, four rolling mills, 8,500 square miles of coal-fields, six trunk-line railroads, 121 miles of electric-car lines, \$15,000,000 of bank deposits, and an annual product of 18,000,000 tons of coal, 3,000,000 tons of coke, 1,700,000 tons of iron, and 600,000 tons of steel. From nothing thirty-five years ago Birmingham, Ala., grew into a city of 38,000 inhabitants in 1900, and, owing to the recent rapid gain, it probably has 60,000 people in 1905. It is called the Pittsburgh of the South, and its growth and prospects remind the country of that great town at the "forks of the Ohio."

Birmingham has an advantage in having its deposits of coal, iron ore, and limestone closer to it than has Pittsburg, and all are in large quantities. It can thus make iron and steel cheaper than can any other place in the United States. Growing up around it are many thriving little towns, all of which will be annexed to Birmingham some day and make that one of the country's great cities. The great lack of the Birmingham district now, according to the News, is labor to run its industries. It says 10,000 additional workers could find employment there now. Owing to the insufficiency of labor, mining, agricultural, and construction work are delayed. That sort of an appeal ought to be able to win workers from other parts of the country to that attractive region.

The Proposed Alaska Exposition.

WHATEVER ATTITUDE Congress may take toward the question of the holding of an exposition in Seattle in 1907 to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the annexation of Alaska, that project is calculated to arouse a good deal of popular interest. The object is to display the vast and varied resources of Alaska, to thus interest the people of the United States and the world in that region, and to divert to it much of the travel which now goes to Europe. Seattle is chosen as the place to hold the exposition for the reason that that port handles the bulk of the country's trade with Alaska.

Nome will produce \$10,000,000 of gold in 1905, a gain of \$3,000,000 over 1904, which was that district's best year in gold yield. The entire gold production of Alaska will be \$15,000,000 for 1905. At Klondike and other places Canada has part of the great gold-field of the Yukon valley; but the United States has more than two-thirds of the Yukon watershed, and is undoubtedly destined to make gold strikes which will be richer than any seen on the Canada side of the line. Alaska will produce more gold in 1905 than Klondike and the entire Canadian field. There is a string of gold camps on the American side of the line—Eagle, Circle, Fairbanks, Rampart, Council City, Nome, and others—from the Canadian boundary to Behring Sea, which are beginning to make important contributions to America's gold yield.

Alaska's gold product for 1905 would pay twice over the \$7,200,000 which we gave for that province to Russia. And this is only one item in our annual income from that region. Its furs, fisheries, and minerals have yielded us \$250,000,000 since our flag was raised over it. Its resources in coal, iron ore, and timber, none of which has been really touched yet, are inexhaustible. Its possibilities in agriculture and fruit-raising are larger than its mineral resources. All that Alaska needs to develop these vast riches are railroads and wagon roads, and these are beginning to appear. Congress has neglected this vast and opulent region too long. This winter it should erect Alaska into a Territory, provide for the creation of good roads, and enact other needed legislation.

The Right Kind of Talk.

"THE MISSOURI IDEA," said Governor Folk, of that State, in a recent public address, "is that public officials must obey and enforce the laws." To this was added the significant statement: "We have been told that we could not enforce the Sunday laws in the great cities, but the saloons have been closed in the three greatest cities of our State, and I say to you that they will continue to be closed on Sundays so long as I am Governor. If you people of Missouri don't want the laws enforced, put a man in office who will ignore his oath." The first sentence expresses a truth that is trite enough and often heard from the lips of other public officials. It is the declaration following which shows that with Governor Folk the enforcement of law is not a matter of words only, but of deeds; of practice as well as profession. It is the difference of the man behind the gun.

Critics of Governor Folk, in Missouri and elsewhere, have been saying that his efforts at Sunday closing are foolish and futile; that in this particular reform movement public sentiment is against him; that he is butting his head against a wall; "people will have their Sunday drinks," etc. This cowardly and wretched cant is familiar enough in every State and every community where the Sunday laws are set at defiance by the saloon interests. We do not believe the argument for a moment. What Governor Folk has been able to do in the cities of Missouri can be done in all other cities where the officials have the will to do it. Nowhere in a respectable American

community are the majority in favor of Sunday saloons; it is only an abusive and vociferous minority that succeeds, usually in conveying that impression to an easy-going and all too willing body of local officials.

The Plain Truth.

NOT A FEW people were to be found a year or two ago who predicted that the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition, coming so soon after other affairs of the kind, would be a failure in point of attendance and also in its financial returns. It is gratifying to know that neither of these forecasts has proved true. The fair attracted over 2,500,000 people, and the announcement is made that the stockholders will receive a dividend of from thirty to forty per cent. on their stock—a rate which breaks all records in the history of world's-fair investments; a record, also, which speaks volumes for the honesty, faithfulness, and business ability of the exposition managers. More valuable than all else was the object-lesson which the exposition furnished of the wonderful and inexhaustible resources of the great Northwest. No section of the United States offers such opportunities to home-seekers at the present time as the region of the Columbia River and Puget Sound. And when the Panama Canal is completed these opportunities will be immeasurably increased.

THE UNION LABEL was a leading issue in the recent municipal campaign in San Francisco, both the regular party organizations, Democratic and Republican, uniting in an effort to free the city from the rule of a labor party under which "graft" and every form of corruption have reigned as never before in the history of the municipality. It is openly declared by business men all along the Pacific coast that San Francisco has been cursed by the arbitrary and unreasonable demands of some of the labor leaders, backed by the local administration, and many business firms and other large employers of labor have removed elsewhere to escape this domination. Under a professed solicitude for the interests of the workingman certain crafty and unscrupulous politicians gained a control of the city a few years ago, elected a mayor of their own stripe, and proceeded to loot almost everything in sight. The self-respecting citizens of San Francisco were finally aroused against the common enemy and have fought the issue out on a non-partisan ticket and on a platform that had only one plank—that being decent and honest government.

THE PARTY of congressmen who have recently visited Arizona and New Mexico have come to the conclusion, it is said, that when these Territories are admitted to the Union it should be as separate States, and that admission in any case should be deferred for several years. This conclusion we believe to be a wise one and entirely in the interests of the proposed States themselves. Joint statehood has been stoutly opposed from the beginning by the better class of citizens in both Territories, and no sound reason has ever been advanced why so vast an area as the two Territories together compose, with populations so variant in their character, should be forced to combine as one State. Such a combination could only be fruitful of many political evils. With the irrigation projects already on foot and in prospect by the national government and the further development of the rich and extensive mineral resources of both Territories, all the region under consideration is certain to increase greatly in wealth and population within the next few years, and the statehood problem will then assume a very different phase from that which it now presents and can be settled more satisfactorily.

THE ACTION of the Jersey City board of health in insisting that the railroad companies having their terminal in that city shall provide special cars for the conveyance of consumptives seems to us a clear case of phthisisphobia, a case where zeal for public service has outrun discretion and common sense. It is difficult to believe that such a requirement can be based on the advice of skilled and competent medical counsel. In the first place, how and by whom shall it be determined that a railroad passenger is a consumptive? Such persons are not ordinarily labeled, and are naturally averse to making any public declaration of their malady. It is now a generally recognized fact, too, that a person may be afflicted with tuberculosis in a pronounced form before any outward and visible symptoms appear such as are commonly associated with the disease. Many persons, doubtless, have the malady in a communicable form for a long time before they are aware of it themselves. Moreover, it is now an established fact that consumption is not an epidemic disease in the common acceptance of the term. It is not communicable by the breath; it is not in "the air." It can be conveyed from one person to another only by means of the sputum or by other excreta from an afflicted part. As long as due care is observed in the disposition of these things the presence of a consumptive in a railway car, or in any other place, involves no risk whatever to other people. The enforcement, therefore, of such a rule as that proposed by the Jersey City board of health seems to us not only wholly impracticable as a precautionary measure, but quite unessential. To the extent that it might be enforced it would work an unnecessary hardship not only upon the railroad companies, but upon such sufferers as might be brought under its application.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE LATE visit of the Duchess of Marlborough to America, her former home, lent timely interest to the story that her

stepmother, the wife of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, has the largest income of any woman in the world. The fortunate possessor of so much wealth has very simple tastes and is, withal, a lady of most charming personality. Mrs. Vanderbilt was a wealthy woman at the time of her marriage to the American millionaire, and as Mrs. Rutherford was well known in Paris society. Our readers will recall the romantic details of her marriage to Mr. Vanderbilt, by special license, in London, which aroused extraordinary public interest. Like her husband, she is an enthusiastic motorist, and to escape the ubiquitous reporters they planned a quiet wedding tour in Mr. Vanderbilt's motor-car. They crossed to France, and by keeping to roads little frequented reached the country house where they hoped to spend a few days in complete seclusion. But an "enterprising" American journalist had hired a racing-car and followed them to their retreat. Every detail of the chase was printed for the delectation of the readers, and much to the annoyance of the principals in the case. Mrs. Vanderbilt had been twice a widow before she married Mr. Vanderbilt. Her first husband was killed in a hunting accident, and her second died two years before her latest marriage. Mrs. Vanderbilt is the possessor of some rare and marvelously beautiful jewels.



MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT, Stepmother of the Duchess of Marlborough and possessor of some rare jewels.

MAJOR CHURCH HOWE, American consul-general at Antwerp, Belgium, is one of the most faithful and capable of our representatives abroad. Some time ago Major Howe forwarded to Washington a report concerning certain Belgian institutions and the Congo Free State. The report in due time reached King Leopold of Belgium, who sent a message to the consul-general expressing high appreciation of the latter's treatment of the subjects mentioned, and conveying hearty thanks.

OUR NEW and brilliant Secretary of the Navy is not the only Bonaparte who has lately been



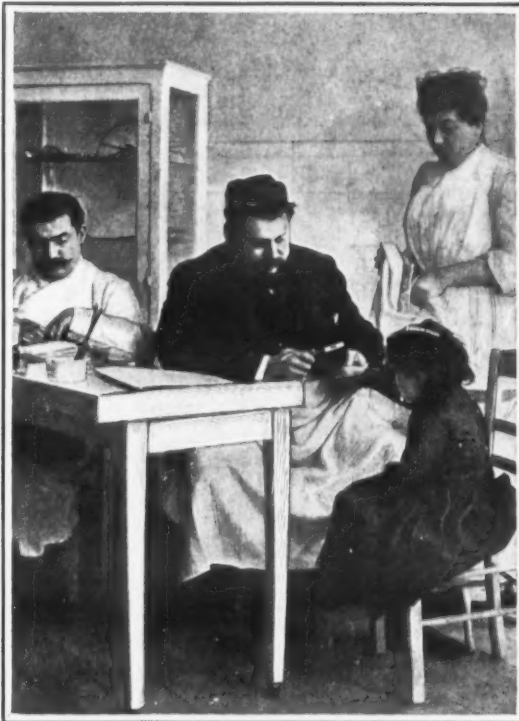
PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, Who soon resigned the governorship of the disturbed Caucasus.

brought into public notice by appointment to high office. Russia also lately honored a member of the famous family, the Czar having conferred the position of governor-general of the Caucasus on Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who has been for several years in the Russian military service. Prince Louis is a man of ability, decision, and prompt action, and a good soldier, and he is better thought of in France than is his elder brother, the imperial pretender. There is no evidence that he has indulged in the vain dream of restoring the empire in his native land, but it

is believed by many that if a movement to overthrow the republic should ever succeed he would be selected as a constitutional King of France. For some reason the prince did not hold his governorship long. It is probable, however, that he found more than enough to occupy his thoughts and tax his energies in maintaining order among the turbulent people of the Caucasus, of late a region of riots, incendiarism, and bloodshed, and a possible hotbed of the long-looked-for revolution. The conditions were such as to put his skill as an administrator to a severe test, and even to endanger his life. In fact, it was reported recently that he had actually been assassinated, but this proved to be untrue.

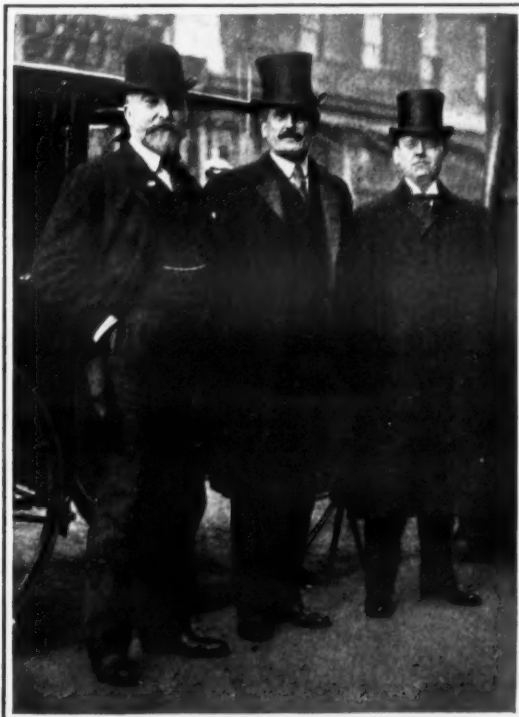
USUALLY, THE men who have developed the business capacity for accumulating vast fortunes have correspondingly broad views on subjects which affect the public interest. For the most part, too, the world's great financiers are men of generous impulses, who are rarely appealed to in vain for financial aid if they are convinced that the case is a worthy one. However, some of the noblest benefactions are unsought. A notable instance of this sort was furnished by Mr. J. P. Morgan, who recently gave \$10,000 for the relief of victims of the earthquake shocks in Italy. The magnificent gift of \$10,000,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to the cause of education is still fresh in the public mind, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie's benefactions are of every-day record. In this connection attention has been drawn recently to Baron

Henri de Rothschild, a member of the famous banking family, who is a qualified physician, and who recently built a fine new hospital in Paris. The picture shows the baron examining a child, in his professional capacity, in the patient's room of his hospital. Baron de Rothschild invited the members of the international congress on tuberculosis, during their recent meeting, to be his guests at his residence outside the French capital.



BARON HENRI DE ROTHSCHILD, A famous financier, who is a qualified doctor, at his new hospital in Paris.—Black and White.

IT IS CHARACTERISTIC of most men who have achieved unusual distinction in any line that they are able to turn their great talents to account in many ways for the benefit of their fellow-men. This reflection is called forth by the action of the National Civic Federation in choosing Melville E. Ingalls, president of the board of directors of the Big Four Railroad, to head a commission which will study municipal ownership in this country and abroad. Mr. Ingalls, in accepting the charge imposed on him, referred to the tremendous interest shown at present in the subject of municipal ownership and to the lack of conclusive data. He said that he considered the investigation in the light of a public duty, and if he and his associates could put actual facts before the American public they would be performing a great work. The appointment also serves to recall the wonderful progress made by Mr. Ingalls since he started on his career as a water-boy for the railroad company he now heads. From this humble beginning he has risen successively to positions of great trust and power. Governor Herrick, of Ohio, and Attorney-General Wade Ellis, the other two notables shown in the photograph, were in the act of posing at a Cincinnati depot for a snap-shot picture when Mr. Ingalls came along, and they insisted that he join the group.



MELVILLE E. INGALLS (AT LEFT), Once a poor boy, now a great railroad president, Governor Herrick (in center) and Attorney-General Ellis, of Ohio.—Schmidt.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S whirlwind trip through the South has perhaps done more to break down



MRS. J. M. TERRELL, Wife of Georgia's chief executive, who entertained Mrs. Roosevelt at Atlanta.

the lingering spirit of sectionalism than any other happening since the Civil War. Everywhere he was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and both he and Mrs. Roosevelt were the recipients of every honor that Southern chivalry could suggest. The men of the South were ably seconded by the women in their efforts to have everything go smoothly. Special preparation had been made for the reception at Atlanta, because there Mrs. Roosevelt's trip ended, and she returned to Washington. In the memory of the President, as well as that of Mrs. Roosevelt, the Atlanta incident will always be linked with a bit of tender sentiment, for at Roswell, twenty miles north, was the birthplace of the President's mother. The original plan provided for Mrs. Roosevelt's return to Washington direct from Roswell, but at the urgent request of the citizens of Atlanta her trip was extended to that city. Here she was guest of honor at a reception tendered by the beautiful and accomplished wife of Governor J. M. Terrell, at the executive mansion, on Peachtree Street. Assisting in the entertainment were Mrs. Clark Howell, wife of the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and a number of other ladies prominent in the social life of Atlanta. While the informal reception was in progress the procession in honor of President Roosevelt passed the door.

ONE OF THE foremost financiers of the world is Jacob H. Schiff, and one of his most important business maxims is this: "Believe all men honest until they are proved dishonest." We fear this is contrary to the general rule in Wall Street, but Mr. Schiff has success behind his convictions, and, when you stop to analyze it, there is a superior order of common sense in this important maxim that would do Wall Street good if it adopted it. The suspicious man has no time to increase his business.

THE ENGLISH house of Shaftesbury has been famous for centuries in the annals of war, politics, and literature, and in modern days it has been made

to shine still more resplendently by the splendid gifts of time, means, and energies which certain honored bearers of the name have made to the cause of religion and philanthropy. The late Earl of Shaftesbury, the father of the present earl, was specially distinguished as a philanthropist and religious leader, and few great movements along this line were started in his day in which he did not figure as the originator or the prime mover. The present Earl of Shaftesbury seems to be a worthy inheritor of the name, and is active in many good enterprises. In his youth he had an interesting experience as an aide-de-camp to Lord Brassey when the latter was Governor of Victoria, Australia. Six years ago Lord Shaftesbury married Lady Sibell Grosvenor, Mr. George Wyndham's stepdaughter, and he was appointed a member of the congested districts board in Ireland, on which he has done good work. His Irish seat is Belfast Castle, near Belfast, and he also has a beautiful place near Salisbury, England. The remarkable breadth of the young peer's interests is shown by the fact that the same year saw him made chamberlain to the Princess of Wales and elected a member of the London school board.



THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, The present head of an historic English house.

ONE RESULT of the recent separation of Norway and Sweden will probably be the coming to this country in an official capacity of one of the most distinguished sons of Norway. It is announced that when the new government at Christiania shall have got into settled operation, Fridtjof Nansen, the celebrated explorer, will be appointed Norwegian minister to the United States. Nansen, besides being one of the foremost of scientists, is a prominent civic figure in his native land. He was one of the leaders in the secession movement, and had Norway, as at one time seemed possible, decided to become a republic instead of a monarchy, Nansen would very likely have been elected its first President.

THE CHURCHES TO END THE "SCANDAL OF CHRISTENDOM"

By La Salle A. Maynard



RT. REV. WM. C. DOANE,
Episcopal bishop of Albany,
N. Y.—Albany Art Union.



BISHOP E. G. ANDREWS,
Of the Methodist Episcopal
Church.—Rockwood.



HON. DAVID J. BREWER,
Associate justice of the U. S.
Supreme Court.—Bell.



HON. JOHN WANAMAKER,
Famous merchant, former Post-
master-General.—Ritzmann.



HON. FRANK W. HIGGINS,
Governor of the State of
New York.



HON. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Mayor of New York City.
Rockwood.

PROMINENT MEN WHO WILL ADDRESS THE INTER-CHURCH CONFERENCE.

IT HAS often been said with truth that the scandal of Christendom is a divided church. Particularly has this been true of that part of Christendom owning allegiance to the Protestant form of faith. According to the last religious census of the United States, there are in this country no less than one hundred and forty-five distinct denominations, or church bodies, coming under the general name of Protestant. The Presbyterians themselves are subdivided into seventeen separate bodies, the Methodists into twelve, and the Lutherans into fourteen. But the "scandal" arising from this confusing and needless multiplicity of denominational organizations, each with its own official machinery and system of government, has not come so much from the division itself as from the lack of co-operation among these separated bodies, all professing the same general aims and purposes; and from what has been a far greater evil, a spirit of jealousy and antagonism rife among them which has resulted in the wasteful over-churching of many communities and the nullification of much of the good that might otherwise have come from their work.

Happily for the cause of religious progress and the good name of Protestantism, this divisive spirit, these jealousies and antagonisms among the various denominations, are fast dying out. Nothing in the circles of Protestant Christianity for the past two decades has been more hopeful or more significant than the tendency toward union or co-operation among the churches. Here, as in the world of commerce, industry, education, and diplomacy, the order of the day is combination, concentration, solidarity. Steps have been taken which promise soon to bring about a union of the two great wings of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches separated years ago by differences arising over the slavery question. A union is also proposed of several church bodies holding to the Congregational form of faith and government, and several divisions of the Lutherans are discussing the question of closing up their ranks and marching together under one denominational banner.

And along with these efforts toward union among the separated divisions of the denominations themselves has come a still larger and more comprehensive movement looking to a federation of all the churches of the Protestant and evangelical order for the promotion of the many objects common to them all. It is the argument of the founders and leaders of this federative movement that organic unity among the old, large, and long-established divisions of Protestantism is not desirable, even if it were possible of attainment. Far better, it is said, is a unity in spirit and purpose, finding expression through differing ecclesiastical forms and methods, than a unity in name only, brought about through artificial and arbitrary means. But while each of the great churches or denominations—such as the Protestant Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Baptist, appealing as they do to the variant spiritual needs of men—may preserve each its own creed and its own system of government, there is no reason why they should not live in harmony, each in its own sphere of life and work, and at the same time concentrate their forces and co-operate in the promotion of certain aims in which all have a common interest, such as temperance, international arbitration, civic reform, uniform marriage and divorce laws, and many other questions affecting the moral welfare of the people. That it would be an enormous gain to every cause for the betterment of humanity for the churches to come together into a federative body, by means of which they could concentrate their forces and move and strike together, is too

obvious to call for argument. The Protestant churches of the United States alone represent an aggregate of wealth, moral energy, and spiritual power which, if united and directed to an achievement of a common purpose, might easily and surely work a revolution in the moral and religious life of the American people.

And in this spirit and with such noble, broad, and comprehensive aims as we have described, an organization known as the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers was called into being in New York City five years ago. A national headquarters was opened, and a secretary, in the person of Dr. E. B. Sanford, was employed to devote his entire time to the promotion of the federative idea; and in this work Dr. Sanford has been eminently and conspicuously successful. During the five years the national federation has done effective service in New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New Jersey by the promotion of local and State federations, and especially by bringing into fraternal fellowship leaders in denominational activities. The federative principle has found a prompt and hearty indorsement in the church councils, or assemblies, of many denominations in all sections of the country, as well as the individual indorsement of the leading religious workers of the day.

It is under the auspices and at the initiative of the National Federation of Churches that an inter-church conference on federation has been called to meet at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on November 15th. This conference, which will continue for six days, will be one of the largest and most important religious assemblies of modern times. Over seventeen Christian denominations will be represented with over seven hundred delegates, coming from every State and Territory of the Union, representing altogether over twenty millions of church members and a majority of the Christian people of the United States. Appearing on the programme of speakers at the conference during its six days' session are the names of a host of well-known and famous leaders of the church—bishops, councilors, secretaries, religious educators, editors, missionaries, and other representative men, clerical and lay. Governor Higgins, of New York, will preside at one session, and among the speakers will be two justices of the United States Supreme Court, one United States Senator, and the presidents of many well-known colleges. Among the subjects set for discussion are war and peace, citizenship, the family life, a united church and the national life, labor and capital, and social reform.

Some of the advantages expected from this great

gathering are an expression of the substantial unity of the churches represented and an emphasis of the need and opportunity for co-operation in securing the moral and spiritual welfare of the nation as a whole. It is also hoped that through the impetus given to the federative movement by this conference undue rivalry between the several denominational churches, both in the home and the foreign field, will be reduced to a minimum; that a practical and constructive programme of co-operative effort may be adopted, and that the national federation now in existence may be strengthened and enabled to do a still larger and more effective service. Surely, with such lofty and noble ends in view, every well-wisher of humanity, of every creed, will hope that this conference will meet every expectation and attain the largest possible measure of success.

Pope Pius X. as a Reformer.

THAT THE present head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope Pius X., is determined to regulate the affairs of his extensive spiritual realm after ideas of his own has been indicated in numerous ways, and in none, perhaps, more significantly than in the steps he took some time ago to make an end of certain business enterprises carried on by members of his worldwide flock, where an undue and improper advantage had been taken of their church relations. His first important action in this line was a decree forbidding the distribution of Masses for payment of newspaper subscriptions or for the sale of books or other goods. For centuries it has been the custom of Roman Catholics to leave property to the propaganda or to the vicarate of Rome in order that Masses be said for them, to be paid for out of the yearly interests of such bequests. It seems that the editors of some Italian Roman Catholic newspapers took advantage of this custom to help their circulation by entering into agreements with their clerical subscribers by which the latter could obtain Roman Catholic publications in return for celebrating a certain number of Masses allotted to them by the publishers, and sending a duly certified account to the latter. These accounts were paid by the propaganda or the visita to the publishers or tradesmen presenting them. When he was patriarch of Venice the present Pope did all he could to suppress this evil in his own diocese, and after he became Pope he followed up the matter with commendable vigor throughout all Italy.

Of a similar import was an order from the Vatican forbidding monks and nuns from engaging in commercial pursuits. This order was construed as applying particularly to members of the religious orders known as Carthusians and Benedictines, who in France and other parts of Europe have become famous for their rare wines and other specialties and have derived an immense income therefrom. The Franciscans and Capuchins in Bavaria were forbidden by the late Pope Leo to manufacture beer for sale, and a community of Benedictines in the United States was severely criticised at the Vatican because of the same industry. Pius X. has expressed the opinion that commercial pursuits detract from the purpose for which religious orders were established. Most of these evils were of a particularly pernicious sort and difficult to reach, but the aggressive action of the head of the church soon brought about a change for the better. As a result of his crusade a healthy check has been placed on the tendency to use the church as a cloak to extend commercialism and enrich the individual.

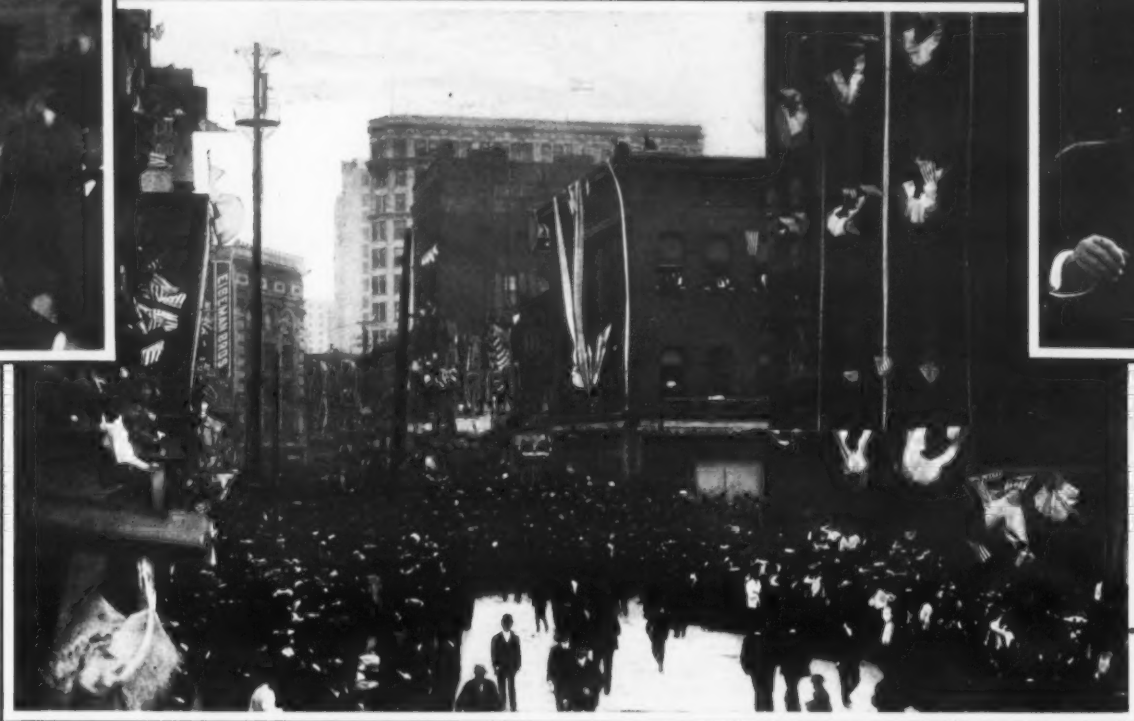


ABERCAIRNEY CASTLE.

THE COUNTRY SEAT OF SIR THOMAS R. DEWAR, ESQ., M. P., AT PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND.



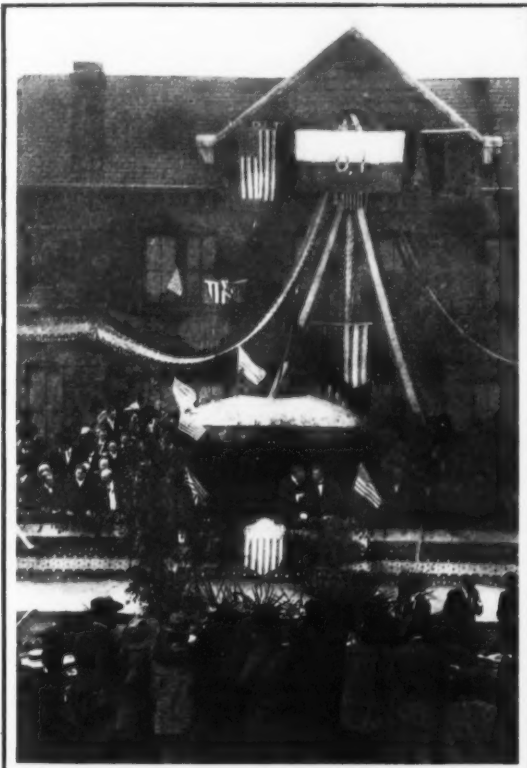
INFORMAL RECEPTION TO THE PRESIDENT AT ROSWELL, GA., THE FORMER HOME OF HIS MOTHER—SENATOR BACON, OF GEORGIA, WEARING A SILK HAT.
Lane.



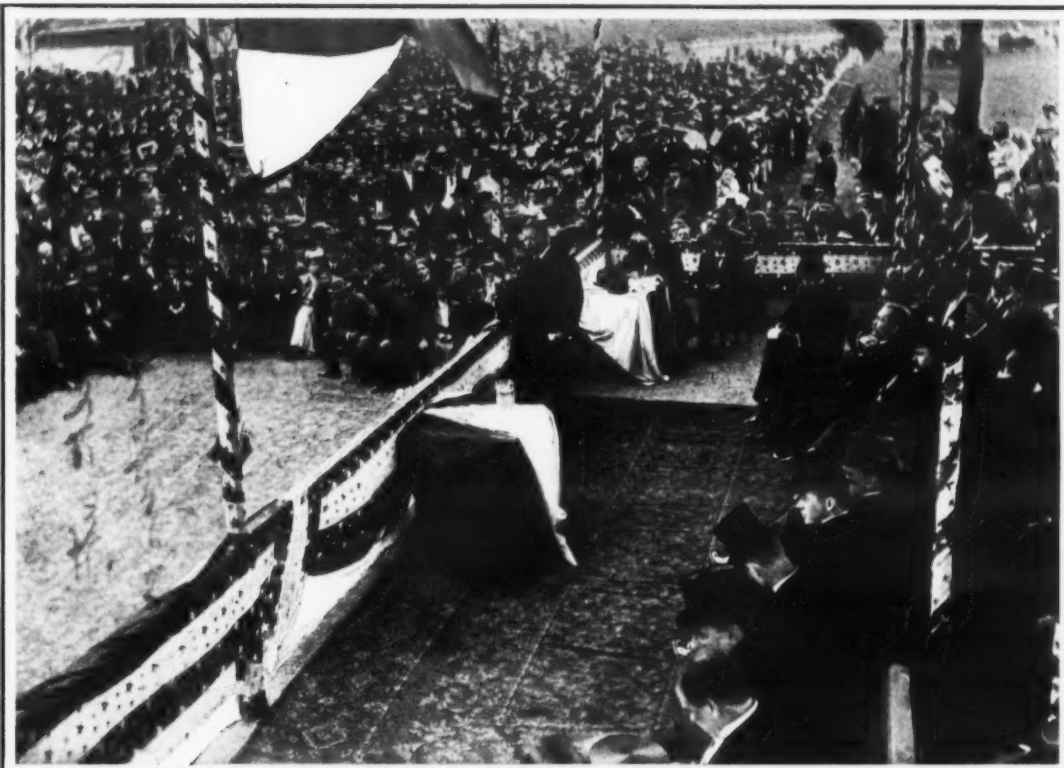
BUILDINGS IN ATLANTA DECORATED AND A BIG CROWD AWAITING THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.—*Lane.*



PRESIDENT CORDIALLY HAILING AN OLD FRIEND WHOM HE FOUND AT ATLANTA.
Lane.



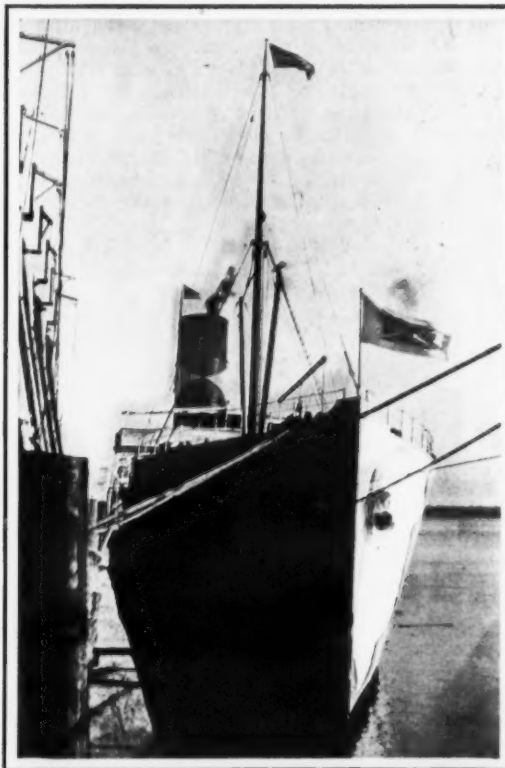
CHIEF MAGISTRATE AND PRINCIPAL BOOKER T. WASHINGTON ON THE REVIEWING-STAND WATCHING THE PARADE AT TUSKEGEE (ALA.) INSTITUTE.



THE NATION'S HEAD AT ATLANTA ADDRESSING A LARGE AND RESPONSIVE ASSEMBLAGE FROM A STAND BUILT ON THE STATE FAIR-GROUNDS.
Newspaper Syndicate.



ESCORT AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., COMPOSED OF THE BLUE AND THE GRAY ALTERNATELY, INTRODUCED TO THE PRESIDENT BY COLONEL A. I. FOWLER.
From stereograph, copyright 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.



BRITISH STEAMER "ESPARTA," WHICH RAMMED THE "MAGNOLIA," WITH MR. ROOSEVELT ABOARD, NEAR NEW ORLEANS AND FORCED HER TO BE BEACHED.—*Hall.*

STRIKING PHASES OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP IN THE SOUTH.

HIS ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME IN GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND ARKANSAS, AND HIS NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH NEAR NEW ORLEANS.



An American Woman's Visit to Korea.—No. 4

An Uncomfortable Voyage to Chemulpo

By Eleanor Franklin, special correspondent of Leslie's Weekly



SEOUL, KOREA,
September 20th, 1905.

I WANTED VERY much to make the journey from Fusan to Seoul on the new Seoul-Fusan Railway. It is not only a quicker and more comfortable way to get to the capital than on a ship to Chemulpo, and thence by rail, but it is also far more interesting. Time was, not many months ago, when this same journey overland was nearly an impossibility and was almost never undertaken by a foreigner. It was made then on relays of pack-ponies and occupied ten most unbelievably miserable days, if the stories of the few who have made it are to be taken for unqualified truth. But now it may be made a "pleasure trip." One train is supposed to go each way every day and make the run in from twelve to fourteen hours, but I discovered to my sorrow that there is much uncertainty about the schedules. I had no sooner landed in Fusan off the little steamship *Ohio* than I was told that there was a bridge down about half way up the line, and that trains were running very irregularly. But—a train would start from Fusan the next morning "about" six o'clock and very likely make the run if it didn't rain. The Nak-tong River, where the bridge was broken, had to be crossed on ferry-boats, and it is such a treacherous stream that a little extra rain makes it quite impassable. Regretting the early hour of departure, but hoping most earnestly that it wouldn't rain, I went to sleep that night in much serenity, after having labored for a good half-hour to impress upon the mind of my little Japanese servant the grave necessity for being awake next morning at half-past four.

It was a purple dawn. I walked out upon the little veranda of the hotel and looked with deep pleasure away across the harbor toward the rugged, treeless hills just pinkening in the first flush of sunrise. I looked at my watch. I had plenty of time. The train was to leave "about" six o'clock. It was only a little after five. Matsu was bringing out the bags and having them loaded on the backs of two diminutive Korean coolies, who were to run with them to the station, about a half-hour distant over the hill. They started in a leisurely way. Two Japanese jinrikisha men waited to follow them with Matsu and me. We didn't hurry. I knew there was plenty of time, and to get to the station a few minutes before six was all that I desired. The road was indescribable. The pull up hill took longer perhaps than was necessary, because I kept adjuring the boys to "Abanai!" (be careful). I was being jolted to pieces. On the down side, toward the station, they would have run if I had permitted them to, but I couldn't stand it, so they walked—carefully. We still had plenty of time, but I miscalculated the distance. We got to the station on the stroke of six, and the Japanese station-master closed the gate right in my face. The train didn't go, but that little Jap had decided that it was time that it should, so he closed the outer gate. I expostulated. I almost cried. He only looked at me stolidly, after the manner of his kind, while the Japanese station officials of lesser rank stood by and laughed at my discomfiture. I was the only foreign passenger, for I could see that the first-class coach was quite empty, and I had waited twenty-four hours for the train. The schedule time was eight o'clock, and the early start was being made because of the couple of hours that must be spent in crossing the river by ferry, so there was no excuse for treating me in this manner. I spoke rapid and earnest English to the little "official." He only regarded me with smileless indifference, thinking perhaps that he was teaching the objectionable foreigner a valuable lesson in Japanese authority and punctuality. The train started after I had stood looking at it for a full five minutes, and I was left in Fusan with a prospect of another twenty-four hours' wait.

I have suffered exasperation before and have many times encountered that most irritating of all human beings, the Japanese petty official, but I never in my life felt such speechless surprise and impotent indignation as I was filled



WHERE THE NEW SEOUL-FUSAN RAILWAY BEGINS, SHOWING BIG AMERICAN ENGINES.

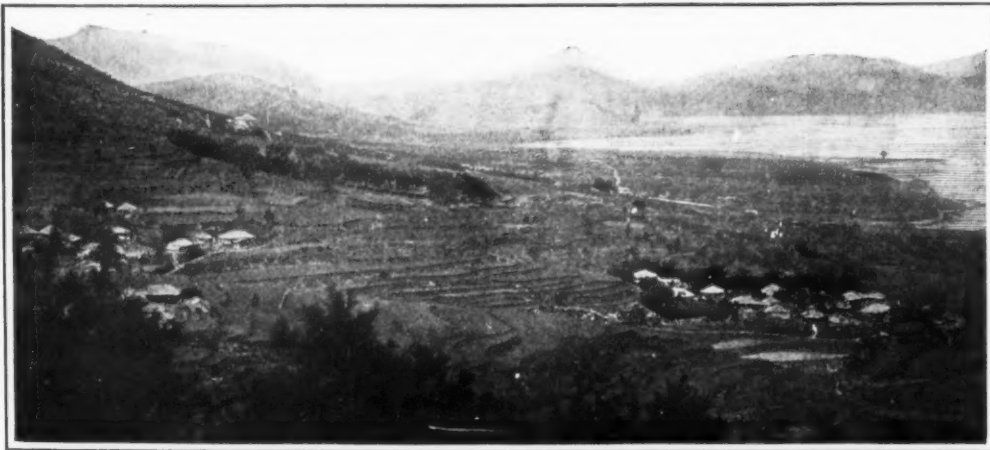
with at this unreasonable high-handedness. The Seoul-Fusan Railway belongs to Japan, and it seems to be run altogether for the Japanese. There is a Japanese population in the little "hermit kingdom" of perhaps one hundred thousand, besides which there is an immense "floating population" of Japanese soldiery constantly coming and going between Manchuria and Japan; and the scant courtesy offered to travelers of any other nationality, and most especially to the Koreans themselves, is a subject of general remark among the resident foreigners and a source of constant annoyance to them. As



PICTURESQUE GROUPING OF BOATS IN THE HARBOR OF CHEMULPO.

a matter of fact, the Japanese are thoroughly and generally hated in Korea, and not without most conspicuous cause. There was nothing for me to do but wait for the train which, I was told, would go the next morning at the same hour; so I got into my riksha and ordered the men back to the hotel. I was glad I had sufficient self-control to refrain from making any further remarks to the little "boss," for he would have thoroughly enjoyed an exhibition of rage. I merely rode away.

Next morning it was not a purple dawn. I came out on the little veranda at a quarter before five, and the sun was not pinkening the peaks across the harbor. It was an angry morning. The wind was blowing as I had never seen it blow. The sea was dashed into "unnumbered laughings," but they were demoniacal laughings, and boded ill to any boats that happened to be out of shelter. It had rained in the night, and the long clay road over the hill was a succession of pools and puddles. However, I started with bag and bag-



REMARKABLE RICE TERRACES UP THE SIDES OF THE VERDURELESS HILLS ON THE WEST COAST OF KOREA.

gage to the station, and arrived without any fatal accidents fifteen minutes before six. I saw my things all checked or stowed safely up in the racks in the only first-class carriage. I arranged myself carefully for a long day's journey. I breathed a sigh of contentment and felt friendly toward the good old American engine up in front that said "puff-puff" so encouragingly. I was just saying to Matsu, "Well, if the old train had been as late yesterday morning as it is this morning we undoubtedly would have caught it," when a Japanese guard came sauntering in and announced, with a nonchalance that bordered on impertinence, that the train would not go at all that day on account of the rain. Moreover, it was quite uncertain when it would go. Amazement and distress! * * *

I insert stars at this point because they more nearly express the blank I faced at this juncture than any language could. When I got outside the station I found that it had begun to rain in torrents at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and that the wind was increasing in fury. I was really afraid to go up over the hill in the teeth of it, but it had to be done, and when I got back to the hotel I inquired at once if there was a vessel of any sort leaving the port that day for Chemulpo. I wanted to get out of Fusan.

Yes; there was a Japanese ship, the *Taiyu maru*, but it was only a cargo steamer and carried nothing but second-class and steerage passengers. "That's all right," I thought; "I'll buy a cabin of one of the officers." The captain wouldn't give his up because he had "valuable papers" locked up in the safe. I am accustomed to Japanese boorishness masked in soft suavity, so I didn't think anything about this. I only managed to convey to him that his suspicions of me were quite groundless, and this made him more or less apologetic. He deigned then to call the second officer and ask him to give me his cabin as far as Chemulpo. This second officer was the ugliest little shiftless-looking, pock-marked Japanese sailor I ever saw, but there was a gleam of good nature in his little slant eyes, any way, and after growling for a few minutes and asking seventeen questions about me, he finally consented to go below to a second-class cabin for two nights. The cabin he yielded to me was on the upper deck next to the captain's, and in size it was, by actual measurement, only five by seven feet. It was a snug fit for a full-grown American, considering that there was no promenade deck to escape to, and that I must remain inside of it for forty odd hours. But it was allright. I should have been glad to be carried away from Fusan in a smaller box than that, for the place was decidedly getting on my nerves.

There wasn't a soul on board the *Taiyu maru* who spoke English except my little Japanese servant, and her English is more or less "pidgin." There wasn't a bit of foreign food nor bottled water. There were no towels nor wash-basins; no sheets nor pillows; neither knife nor fork nor spoon. In short, it was a Japanese ship equipped with Japanese food, with Japanese *futon* (bedding) and wooden pillows, with lacquer dishes and chop-sticks. Everybody carried his own towel and everybody washed at the same basin in a common lavatory below decks. A nice situation for an almost unfortunately finicky American woman to find herself in. But, luckily, I always go more or less prepared for such emergencies in this part of the world, so by the time I had unpacked some bottles of mineral water, a can of raspberry jam, a tin of Chicago boiled ham, and some American "crackers" my spirits had assumed their normal elevation and I had decided I could live through it.

I was certainly the "animal." There were probably fifty steerage passengers, all Japanese emigrants to Korea, and the deck was theirs. There were absolutely no restrictions. It was as hot as August can be in the far East, and I couldn't close my door and window. Both opened directly on to the deck, which was not more than three feet wide. The people didn't come up all at once and crowd around. They had probably been told not to. But they

Continued on page 457.



(PRIZE-WINNER). WORST SLATE-QUARRY DISASTER IN THIS COUNTRY. THROG WATCHING RESCUERS DIGGING FOR BODIES OF VICTIMS OF THE CAVE-IN AT THE VERMONT SLATE COMPANY'S PIT NEAR GRANVILLE, N. Y., WHICH KILLED ELEVEN MEN, INCLUDING THE COMPANY'S PRESIDENT, J. G. WILLIAMS.—George D. Shay, New York.



LUDLOW'S AIR-SHIP, WITH C. K. HAMILTON AS NAVIGATOR, FLYING ABOVE NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK, BEFORE IT FELL INTO THE WATER.—P. A. Juley, New York.



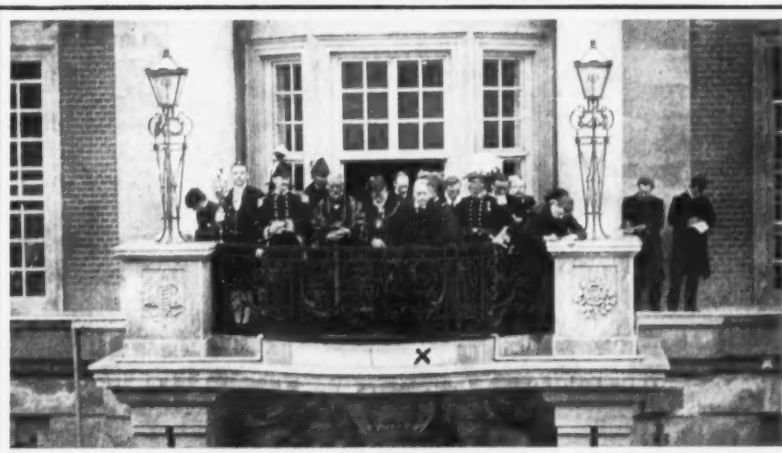
FOOCHOW ROAD, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA, FLOODED AS THE RESULT OF A HEAVY DOWNFALL OF RAIN DURING A TYPHOON.
Charles F. Fonday, China.



WRECK OF AN AUTOMOBILE STRUCK AND CARRIED 110 FEET BY THE FITCHBURG EXPRESS ON THE AIR LINE, AT COBALT (CONN.) CROSSING, ONE PERSON BEING KILLED AND FOUR HURT.—C. H. Clark, Connecticut.



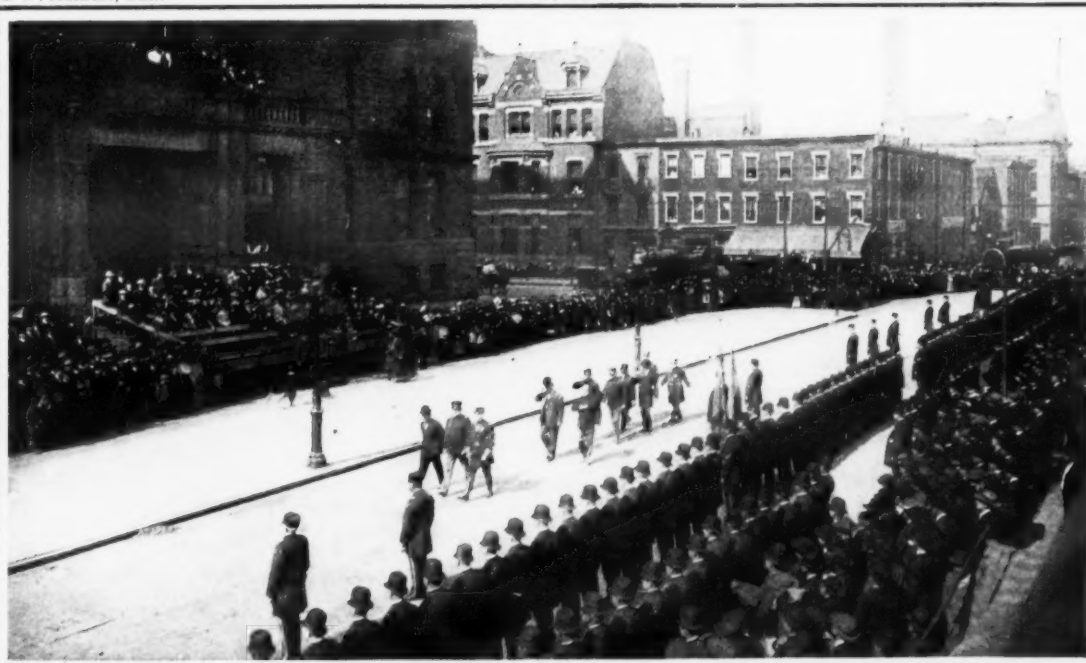
VICEREGAL PARTY AT THE SPORTS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE, REGINA, ASSINIBOIA.
1. Mr. McIlree, assistant commissioner, N. W. M. P. 2. Mrs. Chief-Justice Sifton. 3. Sir Gilbert Parker. 4. Lord Grey, governor-general of Canada. 5. Mrs. Governor Boulter. 6. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier. 7. Lady Evelyn Grey. 8. Mrs. McIlree. 9. Countess Grey. 10. Lady Laurier. 11. Commissioner Perry, N. W. M. P.—S. W. Matteson, Iowa.



DIFFICULTIES OF THE NEWSPAPER MAN—REPORTERS PERCHED IN DANGEROUS PLACES "TAKING DOWN" THE SPEECH OF LORD ROSEBURY, THE EMINENT BRITISH STATESMAN AND FORMER PRIME MINISTER, AT THE RECENT DEDICATION OF THE COLCHESTER (ENGLAND) TOWN HALL.—William Gill, England.



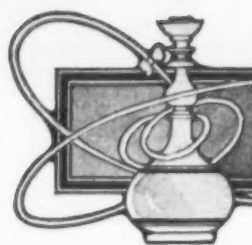
HUGE COLUMN OF WATER, FORTY-TWO FEET WIDE AT TOP, CAUSED BY THE EXPLOSION OFF SANDY HOOK, N. J., OF A 12-INCH TORPEDO SHELL SIX FEET UNDER THE SURFACE.—Ernest Jewell, New Jersey.



CINCINNATI'S POLICE INSPECTED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY AN ARMY OFFICER. COLONEL PATRICK RAY, U. S. A. (CENTRE), MAYOR FLEISCHMANN (LEFT), AND CHIEF OF POLICE MILLIKIN (RIGHT) MARCHING WITH ESCORT IN FRONT OF THE LINED-UP POLICE.
J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.

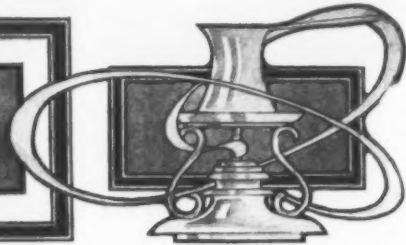
NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.

TIMELY AND NOTABLE OCCURRENCES PICTORIALLY RECORDED BY THE MOST CAPABLE SNAP-SHOT ARTISTS.



QUEER EDIBLES IN NEW YORK'S SYRIAN QUARTER

By Harriet Quilby



DOWN ON the lower West Side, in the Syrian quarter of New York, where troops of black-haired, olive-skinned children play in the streets, and lithe, slender, and generally pretty mothers gossip in the doorways, the fruit-stalls, bakeries, and groceries are stocked with many things unfamiliar to the American eye and palate. There are boxes of sweet peas dried, salted, and roasted until crisp and delicious; great stacks of grapevine leaves which the good wife buys by the dozen and uses as dainty dishes for salad and entrées (the dishes to be eaten with whatever is served on them); pistachio nuts, baklava, a sort of pastry, and many sweetmeats to tempt and interest the curious. The dried peas are eaten by the Syrians, and by Americans who know of them, as peanuts are eaten, and are also used in soups, stews, and in most of the meat dishes. A dinner in this miniature Syria is worth trying by one who likes novelty in his cuisine and picturesque surroundings. Seated at small tables, with water-pipes and cigarettes at hand, swarthy, black-eyed Syrians in groups of from four to six play a game similar to backgammon. Some enjoy their after-dinner smoke and all indulge in coffee. They are a sociable, happy, well-mannered people. While they glance up when a stranger enters, they do not stare one out of countenance, but proceed with their dinner or game. There are no Syrian theatres or distinctly native amusement places of any kind here. Saloons are few and far between, for Syrians are not a drinking people; so the only places of social gathering for the men after the day's work are the numerous cafés, where they dine and remain at the tables and chat for two or three hours. The real news of the quarter is to be found here—engagements, marriages, and deaths, changes in business, and new arrivals from the old country. Everything pertaining to the little settlement is known in the cafés before it reaches even the daily paper. Owing to the preponderance of unmarried men in the colony, there is very little home life, and the cafés are made picturesque by the nightly presence of the turbaned guests, some clothed in native dress.

Of all the Syrian foods and beverages, nothing is more pleasing to the taste than the Turkish coffee, and after one knows how, there is nothing simpler to make. The secret of the strength and delicacy of Turkish coffee is that the coffee bean is freshly ground for each cup. The small brass coffee-grinders, about twelve inches in length and four in diameter, grind the bean to the fineness of flour. The coffee-pots are simply little brass coverless pitcher-shaped cups with long handles. The coffee is put in the brass cups with boiling sweetened water and held over a bed of coals or an alcohol flame and allowed to boil up from four to six times. The picturesque Syrian—very often a woman, with black eyes, olive skin, and great hoop

ear-rings, set off with a vari-colored turban around her shapely head—stirs the coffee with a spoon to clear it, then to each cup adds a few drops of perfumed water very like orange-water. Nothing could be more dainty than the perfume which touches the sense before the first sip of the most delicious coffee.

In the Syrian settlement, where the friendly grocer chats with his customers, the inquisitive writer was told that this perfume used in coffee, and which reminds one so much of the odor of a field of sweet peas after a shower, is made from a fruit which is neither an orange nor a lemon. In every orchard in Syria are a few of these trees, the perfume of which is so strong that it greets the traveler fully two hours before he reaches the garden spot. This hybrid fruit is very little used, and it must be handled immediately upon opening, as it decays almost at once. A Turk has his own peculiar way of drinking his favorite refreshment. He takes up the cup, and, as the Italian eats soup, sips off the top with an audible sound terminat-

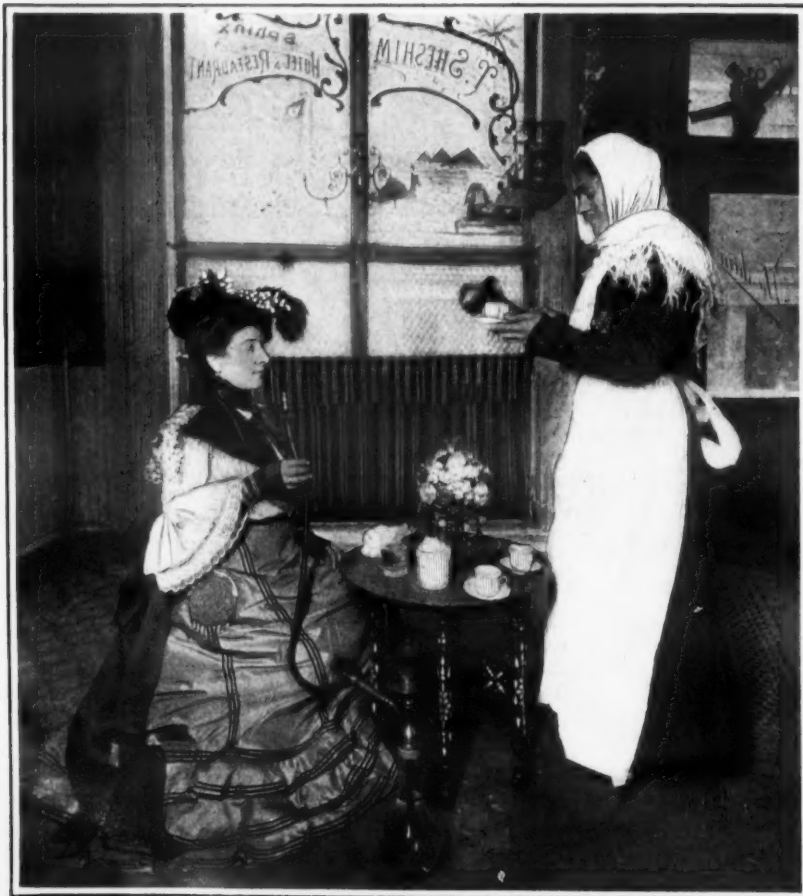
ing in a smack that is very far from being musical.

A dinner strictly Syrian always starts off with little glasses of arrac, a liqueur imported from Russia and greatly resembling rum. This is followed by cinnamon soup, then a mixture of seasoned meats rolled in vine leaves, garnished with rice and raisins. Small birds are roasted and served in vine leaves with the same garnish. An entrée, sometimes also used as a relish, is called "maza," and is not entirely unknown to the American table. Maza is made of raw lamb minced and mixed with cucumbers with a dash of white pepper. Meat is never a powerful dish with the Syrians, but is always an accessory, being chopped or crushed and mixed with either rice, pastry, or a vegetable. Boiled rice mixed with pine-cone nuts and kummus (a sort of clabber used by the Syrians as the continentals use cheese), rolled in cabbage leaves in long, cigar-shaped rolls, is boiled for a few minutes to heat it through and served as an entrée. All vegetables served at Syrian tables are stuffed—onions, potatoes, squash, egg-plant, and tomatoes. The dressing is made of the inside of the vegetable, with chopped meat browned in a pan, with butter (made from goat's milk), boiled rice, pine-cone nuts, and dried peas. The mixture is replaced in the vegetable shell and baked until brown. Most of the Syrian meat and vegetable dishes are too heavy and greasy to suit the palate or digestion of the average American. Syrian bread is heavy and not particularly appetizing. It is a sort of leavened pancake, made of plain flour and water, baked on a griddle and folded like an omelet. At a typical Syrian dinner the bread is served hot and without butter. Grapevine leaves are very good to eat when fresh, and so popular are they with the Syrians that they are preserved in a brine, as we pickle cucumbers for winter use. A sauce used by the Syrians, and recently discovered and used with great success by several up-town chefs, is a preparation of sesame-seed oil and lemon juice. The oil is much like peanut butter, and is inexpensive, although imported, like most of the Syrian foods.

Pistachio nuts, baklava, and nalawa, delicious sweetmeats similar to macaroons, only more delicate, with a bar of curious construction called "tahiny," form the dessert for luncheon and dinner. A root which in this country we know as soap-root, used for washing delicate fabrics, and also used in crude form by the Syrians for the same purpose, is boiled by the Syrians, dried, and ground into a powder which makes the most delicate basis for sweetmeats or desserts. At the end of a meal the Turkish water-pipes or nargilehs are lighted, and the women as well as the men enjoy their after-dinner smoke. It is not customary for the better class of women to smoke in a public café, but it is quite proper for them to do so in their own homes.



PICTURESQUE SYRIAN WOMAN MAKING COFFEE IN THE ORIENTAL FASHION. POURING ORANGE-WATER INTO THE LITTLE COFFEE-POT.



AN ARISTOCRATIC SYRIAN WOMAN INDULGING IN A CUP OF COFFEE AND SMOKE WITH A NARGILEH.



SMALL PARTY AT LUNCH IN A SYRIAN RESTAURANT—PECULIAR SYRIAN EDIBLES AND TURKISH WATER-PIPE IN EVIDENCE.



INTENSE EXCITEMENT OF ELECTION NIGHT IN NEW YORK.

VAST AND EAGER CROWD (MANY BLOWING TIN HORNS), AT THE CLOSE OF A MOST REMARKABLE POLITICAL CONTEST, ASSEMBLED IN HERALD SQUARE AND SCANNING THE RETURNS.
Photograph by James Burton. Copyright by the New York Herald Company.



Magical Growth of a Nevada Mining Town

By L. C. Branson



ELEVEN-MULE TEAM HAULING A TRAIN OF WAGONS LADEN WITH ORE FROM THE GOLDFIELD (NEV.) MINES.

IN MAY, 1900, the site now occupied by the thriving city of Tonopah was a trackless desert. During that month James L. Butler, a rancher of Belmont, Nev., while traveling across country from his home to a new mining camp called Klondike Mountain, rested over night close to the spot where now, perhaps, the largest gold and silver mine in the world is located. Mr. Butler had with him a solitary burro to pack his camping outfit, water, and "grub." The little animal was liberated at night, and while wandering about broke a piece of rock with its hoof. Mr. Butler, seeing the broken rock when he went to saddle the burro, noticed that it was black with something that looked like typical Nevada silver ore. He gathered a few samples and took them with him to Klondike Mountain. Frank Higgs was an assayer at Klondike Mountain. Butler told Higgs that if he would assay the specimens he could have an eighth interest in the discovery for his pay. After Butler's back was turned Higgs threw the specimens away.

Butler returned to Belmont and took with him a little bag of the rock. He threw the bag on the ground in the street, and men kicked it carelessly as they passed. T. L. Oddie happened to have his attention called to the rock by Mr. Butler, and the latter told him of the offer to Higgs and its being ignored. Mr. Oddie was made a similar offer. Mr. Oddie sent the rock to W. C. Gayhart, an assayer of Austin, Nev., with a proposal that for assaying it the eighth interest be divided between them. Meanwhile Wils Brougner, who, as a partner of Higgs, was operating a mining lease at Klondike Mountain, learned from some source that the rock was rich, and he reprimanded Higgs for throwing the samples away. This was almost three months after Higgs had spurned Butler's offer; but Brougner made Higgs search for the samples until he found them. The results of the Gayhart assay and the Higgs assay were about the same, the rock proving to run upward of six hundred dollars per ton.

Oddie and Gayhart got their eighth interest, and Brougner and Higgs insisted on having a like share, which Butler, who displayed great kind-heartedness, granted them. Butler would allow no one but his wife to go with him to the discovery to stake their claims. They made the journey in August. Mrs. Butler selected the musical Shoshone word "Tonopah" for the name of the future city. The first settlers in Tonopah were a band of "leasers" from Silver Peak, an old mining camp forty miles south. A number of them

worked on the surface of the Mizpah ledge that fall, and they were re-enforced later by others from Nevada City, Cal., and Virginia City, Nev. The leasers made homestakes of about twenty-five thousand dollars apiece at the time, and several now are millionaires. As a town, the first known of Tonopah was in the summer of 1901. In the space of ninety days it grew from, perhaps, one hundred population to over eight hundred. Freight teams lined the desert roads with merchandise, and on their out-bound trips took high-grade ore for the smelters. Still the town grew, and in less than a year claimed a population of 2,500.

In the meantime the principal mines were sold to Philadelphia millionaires. Butler retired to a ranch in Inyo County, Cal., with a cash fortune of some \$400,000. He had given his word to the "leasers" that they would be permitted to work until January, 1902. The purchasers were bound to respect this verbal agreement. After the leases elapsed the new owners took the management entire, and the leasing days were at an end. A great deal of development work was done, but not so many men were employed as in the old leasing days. For that reason the young city did not grow as rapidly as it otherwise would, but by 1904 it claimed to be the home of 4,000 souls. It now has five thousand or more, and is growing very rapidly. The lack of a railway to freight the ores and the lack of smelting facilities on the ground retarded the camp seriously for a time. In the beginning of 1904 the Tonopah Railroad Company started to build a narrow-gauge line sixty miles long from Sodaville, and it was completed July 26th. The road and equipment cost upward of \$600,000, and were all paid for out of the product of the principal mines of Tonopah, the ore which yielded the money being hauled out of the country by team. The various mines of the camp in that time received cash returns of \$10,000,000 from ores shipped. In less than a year those of Goldfield produced \$3,000,000.

On account of the "black eye" as a mining State from which Nevada had suffered for almost a generation, the mines of Tonopah were looked upon with the greatest suspicion until about one year ago. But the Tonopah mines are real and honest ones, and they alone have been the cause of the quick growth of this fair city, in the midst of what five years ago was the home of the sage-brush and coyote. The discovery of Goldfield some two years ago by Harry Stimler and Will Marsh, and the wonderful gold values produced from the mines thereof, gave the world a thrill

like that of the Klondike in 1897, and, like Seattle, which seemed then as a metropolitan centre almost ready for dissolution, Tonopah, the State of Nevada, and the whole coast started at once on a career of growth. While the mines in this camp would sustain a large population, the city would not have been what it is so soon but for the support given by Goldfield. Then last summer came the Bull Frog discovery, which helps both cities and will have two or more good-sized towns of its own.

The railway which was to bring such prosperity, because it would enable the mines to hoist and ship ore, proved entirely inadequate as a narrow gauge to carry more than the passengers coming in, and food and supplies for them to live on. The influx completely side-tracked other traffic, and especially mining traffic. The result was that less than one year from its completion as a narrow gauge the Tonopah railroad had to be changed to a standard gauge. The Carson and Colorado Railway, belonging to the Southern Pacific, was also broadened from Mound House to Sodaville. The Tonopah road was extended to Goldfield. Trains began running into Goldfield about September 1st, and before the end of the year they will reach Bull Frog. The distance from Tonopah to Goldfield is twenty-five miles, and from Goldfield to Bull Frog sixty-five miles. From December to April the Southern Pacific placed a freight embargo on Tonopah and Goldfield shipments. No merchandise would be received except foodstuffs. Freight is moving briskly now, and the impetus to trade is being felt.

Two telegraph and telephone lines between Tonopah and Goldfield, and a telephone line to Bull Frog were built and are operated by local capitalists, but the Western Union has built a line from Sodaville, and is an active competitor of the local line from that place. A prosperous stock broker of Tonopah had a private wire erected from San Francisco to Goldfield via Tonopah. The volume of business by telegraph is very great. The banking business of the country thereabouts has shown the most phenomenal growth of any. One banking company, less than two years old, has deposits of two million dollars, and others in like proportion. Tonopah has several banks with a capital of \$200,000 each. Goldfield and Columbia, a mile from Goldfield, also are well supplied with financial institutions. The towns mentioned exhibit gratifying progress in the matter of postal facilities, schools, churches, libraries, and they are well supplied with excellent daily and weekly newspapers.

Dreams That Are Coming True

By L. A. Maynard

IT WOULD be a great mistake to suppose that the advocates and workers for universal peace are satisfied with such truly great and remarkable triumphs as they have already won in the establishment of The Hague tribunal and the conclusion of thirty and more arbitration treaties between various nations of the world. Now that these things, long held as glorious dreams, have come true, these devotees and laborers in the field of world-wide peace are dreaming other dreams and seeing other visions still more beautiful and full of glory, and no less certain of realization in the not distant future. The Hague court and the cause of international arbitration they now regard as firmly established in the good will and confidence of the nations, and as no longer needing special urgency. They are therefore pressing on to the accomplishment of other things which, if not more important in themselves than The Hague court and the arbitration treaties, are their logical sequence, and equally, if not more, essential to the foundation of a world peace that shall be strong and enduring.

First in the progressive and constructive programme of these peace workers and dreamers of dreams that come true is the organization of a stated international congress or world legislature. The reasons urged in favor of the creation of such a body are so many, so clear, and so compelling that they need only be stated to command the hearty assent of all thinking men. In The Hague tribunal the world has what is certain to assume more and more the nature of an international supreme court. A world judiciary being thus in some measure provided for, it follows as a logical necessity in the scheme of world government that we must have a world legislature and also a world executive. The first step in this plan has already been taken; the others must follow as surely as the cause of humanity and civilization advances. As a matter of fact, the nations have already fully committed themselves to this idea of international congresses; there is therefore nothing novel or revolutionary about it. About thirty such congresses have already been held

at irregular intervals during the past century to consider and legislate upon such matters of international concern as the postal service, a uniform system of weights and measures, the suppression of African slavery, and so on. All that is asked now is that these congresses shall be held at stated periods, say once in seven years, and that the scope of their deliberations, decisions, and recommendations shall be widened to include all questions relating to international affairs. It is proposed that at first this congress shall be simply an advisory body, but it is believed that it must and will ultimately be clothed with full and final legislative power.

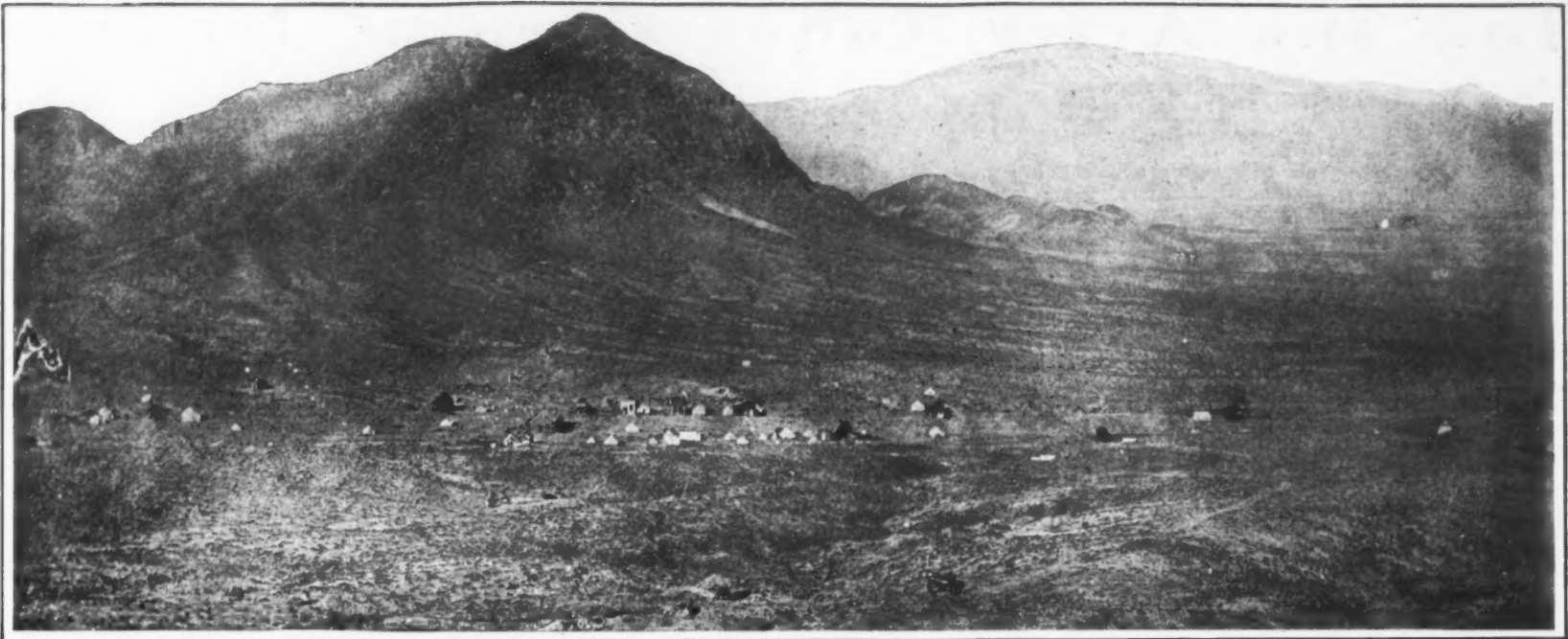
It remains to be said that an advisory world congress, such as here briefly outlined, seems to be already far on the way to realization. Since the plan was first proposed in a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature by the American Peace Society two years ago, it has grown rapidly in popular favor in this country and Europe. It secured the prompt indorsement of the Massachusetts Legislature, and has since been made the subject of a memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives, signed by the Governor, the attorney-general, and all the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Still more important and significant has been the action of the Interparliamentary Union, a body composed of representatives from nearly all the national legislatures of the world, in placing the establishment of an international congress in the foreground among the great objects to be worked for and attained. In the request which the Interparliamentary Union laid before President Roosevelt a year ago, and which secured from him the promise to call a second peace conference at The Hague, the establishment of a world congress was specifically named as one of the questions which this second conference should consider. It may be therefore virtually

regarded as an item of business in the programme of that conference when it shall be called.

Congressman Richard Bartholdt, the president of the Interparliamentary Union for the years 1904-1905, has devoted his energies during the past year largely to the promotion of this plan for an international congress, and it was at his instance made a leading topic for discussion at the recent annual meeting of the union in Brussels. With all these powerful influences working in its favor, we may therefore regard the constitution of a world legislature as a moral certainty in the not remote future.

But, as has already been intimated, this world congress, like The Hague court, is only a part of the noble and far-reaching scheme which the dreamers and visionaries of the peace movement have framed and are working hard to accomplish. They aim at nothing less than the organization of the world into one political body, with component parts similar in their nature and functions to the parts which compose all modern representative governments. They would not only have a world judiciary, a world legislature, and a world executive, but all these departments properly co-ordinated and directed under a world constitution. Many of the reasons advanced in support of this lofty and magnificent plan for the world's redemption from war and a thousand other miseries are the same as those already set forth and widely accepted in support of the establishment of The Hague tribunal and a world's congress, and are equally logical and compelling. The organization of the world along the lines proposed by these peace workers is not in reality a dream at all, a millennial vision, illusory and impracticable, but a plan which commends itself to the common sense of all mankind, and which, when once clearly outlined, cannot fail to secure the approval and enthusiastic support of every lover of humanity. Outside the realm of purely religious thought and teaching, a loftier, grander, and more ennobling scheme has never been set before the human mind.

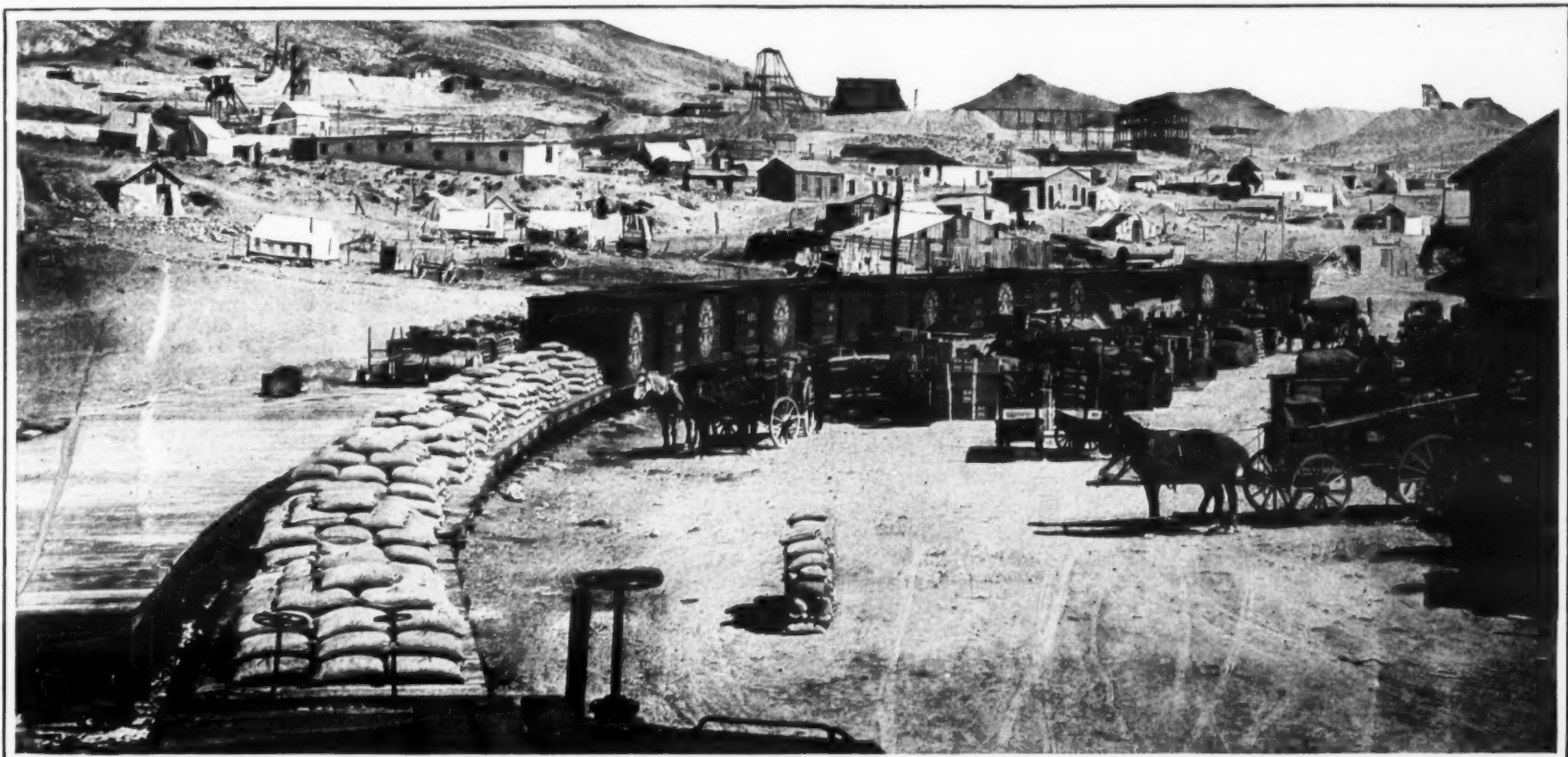
Continued on page 450



TONOPAH, NEV., AS IT APPEARED IN 1901—ONLY A LITTLE MINING CAMP.



TONOPAH IN 1905—A FLOURISHING CITY OF MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS.



MINES, DEPOT, AND ORE CARS AT TONOPAH—A SCENE OF FAST-INCREASING TRAFFIC.



GOLDFIELD, NEV., ONE OF THE MOST PROSPEROUS MINING TOWNS IN THE WEST, WHEN ONLY A YEAR OLD.

FLOURISHING MINING TOWNS SPRING UP IN A DAY.

TONOPAH AND GOLDFIELD, NEV., FIVE YEARS AGO MERE DESERT SPOTS, NOW RAPIDLY-GROWING CENTRES OF AREAS RICH IN GOLD AND SILVER.—*Photographs by E. W. Smith. See opposite page.*

How the Army Takes Care of Its Own

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

ONE OF THE inducements offered to the young man who enlists in the United States army is that after he has served his country for twenty years, or has been wounded or in any way disabled, he may spend the rest of his life in comfort at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington. He is made to understand that he will not be regarded as a pauper in so doing, as the main support of this splendid institution comes from a tax of twelve and one-half cents per month on all enlisted men, and the old or incapacitated "regular" has a right to spend his declining days under the shelter of the roof for which he has helped to pay. The soldiers of the United States owe a debt of gratitude to General Winfield Scott, who, in 1848, made the home possible by reserving \$100,000 out of his levy on the City of Mexico for that purpose. On March 3d, 1851, an act of Congress was passed and approved "to found a military asylum of the army of the United States," and a tract of land comprising two hundred and fifty-six acres, three miles from Washington, was purchased. Other land has been added from time to time, making a total of five hundred acres now owned by the home, for which the trustees paid altogether \$326,000.

The Scott Building, named in honor of the general, was the first to be erected. It is of white marble and of Norman Gothic design, and still houses a number of Mexican veterans. These old men, the youngest of whom is nearly four score, are remarkably active, and age has not obliterated their soldierly bearing—a thing which the United States "regular" carries with him to the grave. Their days are spent in comfortable rooms, dozing and chatting with each other, or under the shade of the pines and oaks, reading pictures of bygone battles through the curling smoke of good tobacco—the simple life of serene old age. In the rear of the Scott Building is another equally handsome named in honor of General Sherman. This contains the mess hall and a number of sleeping-rooms, while the basement is given over to a billiard parlor and a museum where interesting war relics are on exhibition. Here, too, the daily papers are kept on file. The home is also supplied with a library of more than nine thousand books. The building which it occupies was purchased from the Japanese government in 1876 for \$39,000, and was the Japanese building at the Philadelphia Centennial. It is unique from the fact that it contains neither nails nor iron, being pegged together with wood.

There are five sleeping quarters, which contain large, airy rooms. These are kept scrupulously clean—a virtue not surprising, for cleanliness and neatness are among the first things required of the enlisted man.

In a pretty chapel, almost hidden by large pines, both Protestant and Catholic services are held, as the home is non-sectarian. Amusements are not forgotten, and a magnificent structure known as Marble Hall has recently been erected for this purpose. The manager is a Spanish-war veteran, and is allowed one hundred dollars per month with which to furnish "shows." The moving-picture entertainments have proved unusually popular with the men. The cottage now occupied by the band, and named in honor of General Anderson, of Fort Sumter renown, is perhaps the most historic building on the ground, from the fact of its having been the summer home of four chief executives—Presidents Buchanan, Lincoln, Hayes, and Arthur, and President Garfield was preparing to pass the remainder of the summer there when he was assassinated in 1881. The colored contingent live in a portion of one of the barracks, and have their own table in the dining-room. One of these young men is minus a right arm, the result of being ambushed by savages in the Philippine Islands.

The hospital, which by its recent enlargement is the most commodious structure on the grounds, stands on a bluff a mile from the other buildings, and is intended not only for the sick, but also as an infirmary for the aged and helpless inmates. It is built in the shape of an "H," being 224 x 170 feet, with a connecting room between the sections forty-eight feet wide. The equipment equals that of any first-class hospital in the country, and there is an excellent corps of physicians and surgeons on duty, while the nursing is done by the sisters of the Providence Hospital, who use it as a training-school. In this building is the one touch of sadness at the home—the one rift in the lute—not in the illness of the old men, for that is to be expected, but in the pale, wan faces of the young soldiers suffering from fever and dysentery contracted in the far East. At one end of the emergency ward, recently, a visitor saw a mere boy propped up in bed. His black hair accentuated the pallor of his countenance; the thin hands moved nervously over the covers, and the look of thankfulness which came from his great, dark eyes as the white-bonneted sister beat up the pillows to make him more comfortable was one of the pathetic incidents which make a lasting impression on one's memory. When the nurse was asked as to the nature of his case, she answered:

"The Philippines—it carried off quite a number of them, you know."

"And this young man?"

"He will soon be free from pain."

Down stairs, the convalescent ward was filled with older men, who were able to move about and enjoy the breeze on the veranda. Among them was a soldier who passed through the entire Civil War, was in several battles, and came out without even a scratch; but a year later he was horribly injured in a railroad accident and incapacitated for further service. No consumption patients are received. Soldiers suffering from this dread disease are sent to New Mexico, where a hospital is maintained for consumptives. The grounds of the home, as well as the location, are ideal. Rustic seats fill shady nooks, flowers bloom in profusion; there are beautiful vistas, paved walks, and ten miles of macadamized roads for driving. A free trolley runs half a mile to the foot of the hill, where cars may be taken and the city reached in half an hour.

It must be understood that only "regulars" are received at this home. The volunteer may find rest in one of the numerous asylums maintained by the government for that purpose. This institution receives no support from Uncle Sam, and its annual income approximates \$250,000, and is derived from the twelve and one-half cent tax, fines, dues of deserters, the sale of unclaimed effects of dead soldiers, and from the interest on the surplus fund, which amounts to two and one-half million dollars and draws three per cent. interest from the United States. The running expenses average \$200,000 a year unless other buildings are added. Plans are now in preparation for a new white-marble mess hall, which will cost about a million dollars.

The whole number of men admitted up to 1905 was 11,141. About nine hundred reside there at present, some three hundred being absent on outdoor relief. They range from twenty-four to ninety years of age. Three hundred and fifty are Civil War veterans, and 140 were disabled by wounds or disease during the Spanish-American War. Each man is supplied with a uniform free of charge, and, in consideration of good conduct, is allowed one dollar and fifty cents per month for spending money. Men who are able to work receive from nine dollars to fifteen dollars per month. Liquor is strictly excluded from the home and good conduct is at all times demanded. General H. S. Hawkins is the present governor—a most affable gentleman and universally beloved by the men. Only five homes of this class exist in the world. The English army maintains two, one near London and the other in Ireland; the French "regular" has a home in Paris, and the German fighter finds rest at a splendid institution in Berlin.

Uses and Abuses of the Rubber Stamp

By W. H. Brainerd

IT IS NOW a quarter of a century since the rubber stamp made its appearance in the office, the store-room, and the factory. At first, like most new inventions, it was rather crude in make, but as its advantages made themselves manifest an ever-extending field brought about many changes and improvements until to-day it is universally used, in forms that are almost incalculable, and in ways that were never dreamed of at its inception. The rubber stamp met a long-felt want. It proved a time-saver and a convenience which was welcomed in all parts of the land. It not only curtailed printing bills to a considerable extent, but it also did away with many vexatious delays necessitated by the press and the printer. For public documents it has proved to be of the utmost value, for it makes legible indorsements which formerly had to be written with a pen and were oftentimes hard to decipher. In many ways it has been found to be an almost indispensable accessory in the office, the counting-room, the shipping department, and the bank.

While admitting the indisputable value of the rubber stamp, it must be conceded that it also has its disadvantages by reason of its furnishing the means for wrongdoing. On the one hand it lessens labor, on the other hand it opens a way for a lazy man to shunt his work on a subordinate, even if he be an illiterate person, for he simply has to press the stamp on the ink-pad and make an impression of it where he has been directed to do so. What would prevent a man with the rubber stamp in his possession or within his reach from attaching it to letters, to recommendations, or to requests for loans "to tide over until to-morrow," etc., and addressing them to persons well known to his superior?

An example of laziness, so it always seemed to me, came under my observation in one of the State departments. A clerk, who could not operate a typewriter, had written out a letter with a pen and brought it to the deputy State officer. The superior glanced over the letter, then reached for the rubber stamp bearing the fac-simile of his signature, and printed his name on the bottom of the hand-written letter. Now, had the person who wrote the letter used the rubber-stamp signature of the deputy it would not have seemed so bad, nor would it have looked so out of place to use the printed signature had the letter been typewritten; but its use under the circumstances was bad; the signature should have been written with a pen.

The rubber stamp offers opportunities to dishonest persons which would be impossible except by forgery. Anybody is capable of using a rubber stamp, but it is the few who are able to commit forgery.

Usually the rubber-stamp signature is kept on its owner's desk, in a drawer of his desk, or in his stenographer and typewriter's custody. This being the case, it is not a difficult matter for persons familiar with the workings of an office or other place to get possession of the stamp, if for not more than a few minutes at a time. This is ample time in which to do a lot of mischief and damage that it might take months to rectify and straighten out. It is not a difficult matter to get hold of the stationery of a mercantile or professional house or bank; it is the work of but a short time to do the necessary typewriting in the office or outside the office, for "accommodation" to a neighbor is seldom refused, and the signature on the rubber-stamp is quickly added at the end. How does the recipient know that the letter is not genuine. He receives similar letters in every mail, perhaps. It has all the evidence of genuineness, and there is the name of the man who dictated it at the bottom; for is it not said in printed words: "Dictated by —"?

Only a short time ago there was found in the abandoned baggage of a man wanted for forgery in Albany a rubber-stamp indorsement of a California bank, with the cashier's name attached. The stamp had been successfully used. The presentation of the check, with the indorsement of the bank by one of its officers, left no question in the minds of the hotel people where the baggage was left that it was not all right, and the amount of money the face of the check called for was handed over. Another illustration was the more recent transaction in New York City, when a broker's clerk secured \$359,000 worth of securities by the aid of a rubber stamp which he had made for the purpose from the imprint of a stamp used legitimately.

Many business men place in the hands of their subordinates the rubber-stamp signature. That there are so few who take advantage of the opportunity for wrongdoing speaks well for the honesty of the average clerk. A man will gain considerable time for himself by dictating his letters to his stenographer, and then handing over the rubber stamp to him or her to affix the signature when the letters are transcribed. The letters are mailed, and sometimes confusion results from the faulty transcription. Such persons as shift their personal labors on a subordinate, thereby gaining a little extra time for their own use, are neglecting their most important duties—the perusal of their letters after they are transcribed and the pen signature at the end. A rubber-stamp signature

on a letter or on a check has the look of laziness and untidiness, and there is no excuse for it. Good business instincts should tell a man that the use of a rubber stamp is slovenly. If a man is unable to sign with a pen all documents and letters which require a signature in the time given him during a working day, then he should have part of his duties shifted to others. Surely there are enough persons in this broad land for all the work there is to be done.

By using the rubber-stamp signature its owner has more time to give to his noonday luncheon, and cigars, and gossip, and newspaper. Perhaps these things are more enjoyable and more instructive than writing one's name; but does the stamped signature have the full force of the written signature? To my way of thinking, it does not. It would be just as effective to have the printer, while he is printing the letter-head or bill-head, place the signature at the bottom of the sheet with the same impression, and this would obviate the bother of lifting the rubber stamp for each individual letter or bill, after the stenographer has filled in the sheet with the letter or the invoice of goods. Not a little labor would thus be saved, and the whole would be neater.

The law should prohibit the use of rubber-stamp signatures on public documents, where official or other signatures are required, and should also prohibit their use on bank paper.

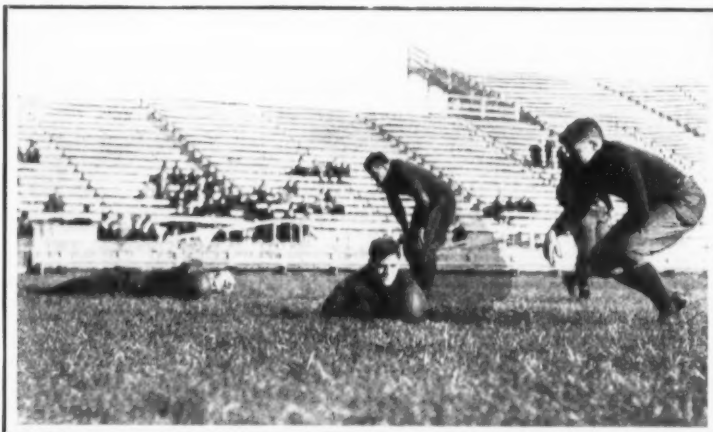
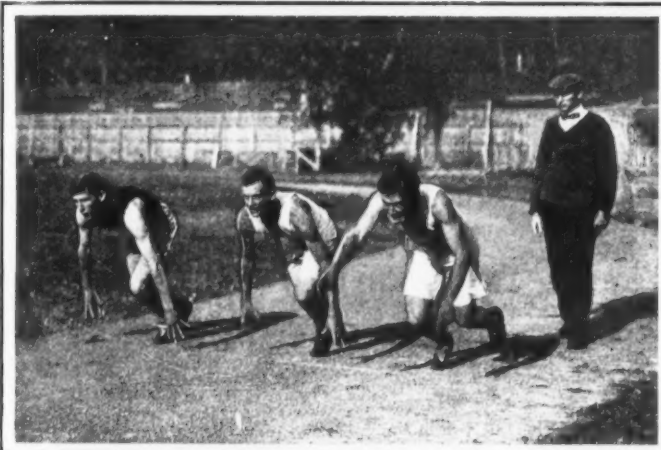
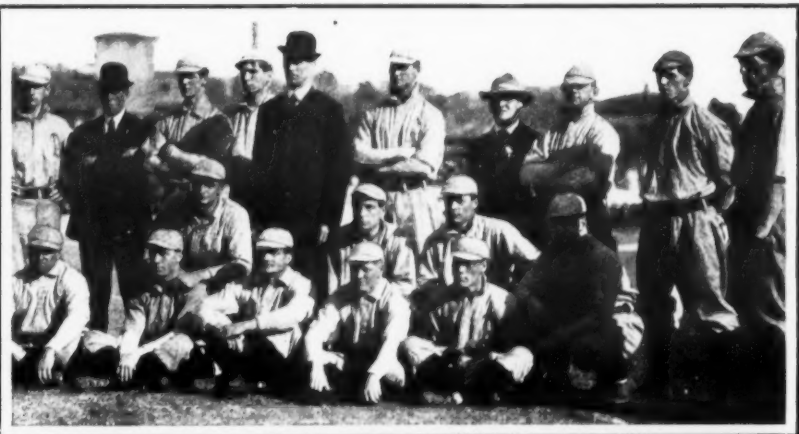
Why American Goods Sell Abroad.

SEVERAL ENGLISH journals express the opinion that the Americans will shortly supersede the English in the trade of the world. As they say, "America has superseded our agriculture, has beaten our coal output, has left us far behind in the production of iron and steel, and has commenced a final onslaught on our carrying trade." Well, and why have Britannia's erstwhile children become so refractory? One of the leading shoe importers of Australia said, recently: "I used to import \$750,000 worth of English shoes every year. I now import \$25,000 worth from that country, and the balance from America. I do so because the people like American shoes better. They are high-priced, but they fit, and they look neat on the foot." This is the story from many quarters of the globe. It is the case of the child outstripping its parents in vigor and inventiveness. That is all.

Do you get up tired and feel tired all day? Try a tablespoonful of Abbott's Angostura Bitters in sweetened water before meals. At grocers' or druggists'.



CHICAGO UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM LINED UP AND READY TO BEGIN PLAYING.—Wright.

H. JONES,
Yale end-rush, starting down the field under a punt.
Sedgwick.YALE FULL-BACKS AND QUARTER-BACKS PRACTICING GOAL-KICKING FROM TOUCHDOWNS.
Hutchinson (left) holding ball for Roome; Knox (right) holding ball for Wiley.
Sedgwick.CARL FLANDERS,
Yale centre-rush, putting the ball into play.
Sedgwick.COACH MOAKLEY, OF CORNELL'S CHAMPION TRACK AND CROSS-COUNTRY TEAMS,
TEACHING CANDIDATES TO START.—Earle.JACK MOAKLEY,
Cornell University's well-known
and capable coach.—Sedgwick.CORNELL CROSS-COUNTRY MEN JAUNTING AROUND THE TRACK AT ITHACA.
Earle.LEADING PLAYERS OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAM, WHICH
WON THE WORLD'S PENNANT.
Left to right: Donlan, c. f.; McGinn, 1 b.; Browne, r. f.; Bresnahan, c.; Gilbert, 2 b.—A. E. Dorn.PHILADELPHIA BASEBALL TEAM, WHICH WON THE AMERICAN LEAGUE PENNANT, BUT WAS
DEFEATED IN THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES BY THE NEW YORK
NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM.—A. E. Dorn.

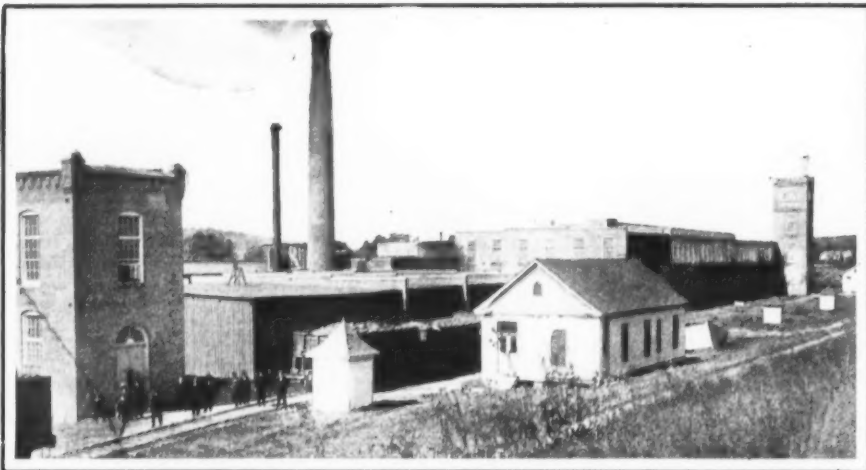
PART OF THE GREAT CROWD WHICH WITNESSED ONE OF THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL GAMES AT PHILADELPHIA BETWEEN THE CHAMPIONS OF THE RIVAL LEAGUES.—Price & Jones.

VIGOROUS OUTDOOR SPORTS OF YOUNG AMERICANS.

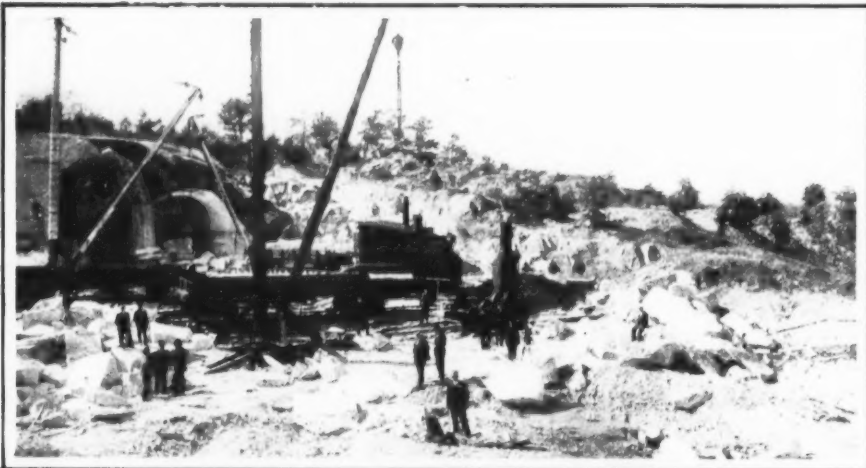
A MULTITUDE OF SPECTATORS AT A WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BALL GAME, AND LEADING FIGURES ON DIAMOND,
GRIDIRON, AND TRACK.



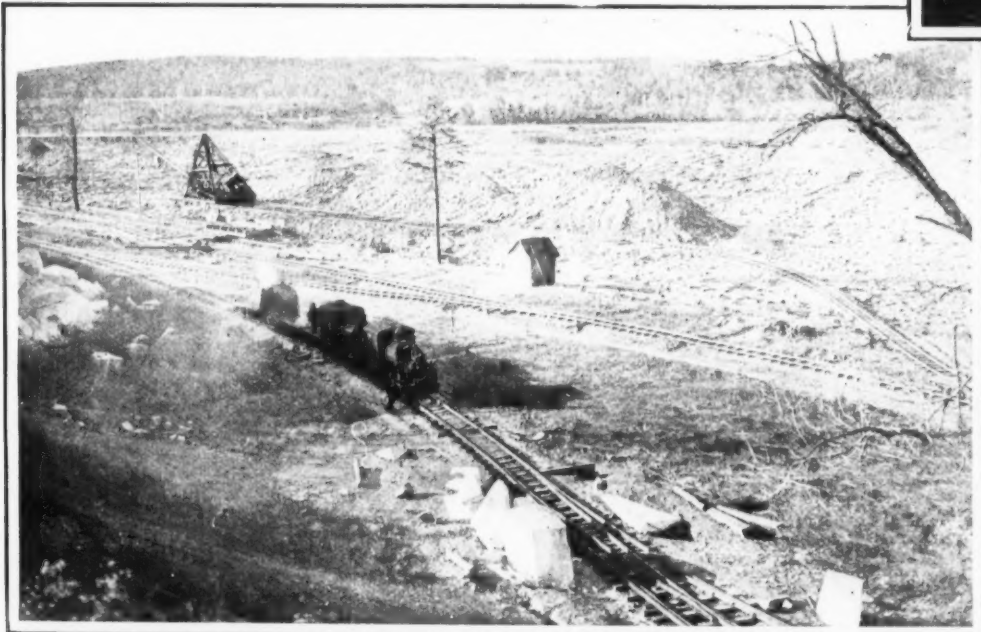
ONE OF THE IMMENSE GRANITE QUARRIES OF THE WHITNEY COMPANY.



BIG COTTON-MILL NEAR THE WHITNEY PLANT, USING 6,000 HORSE-POWER—ONE OF 250 MILLS IN NORTH CAROLINA.



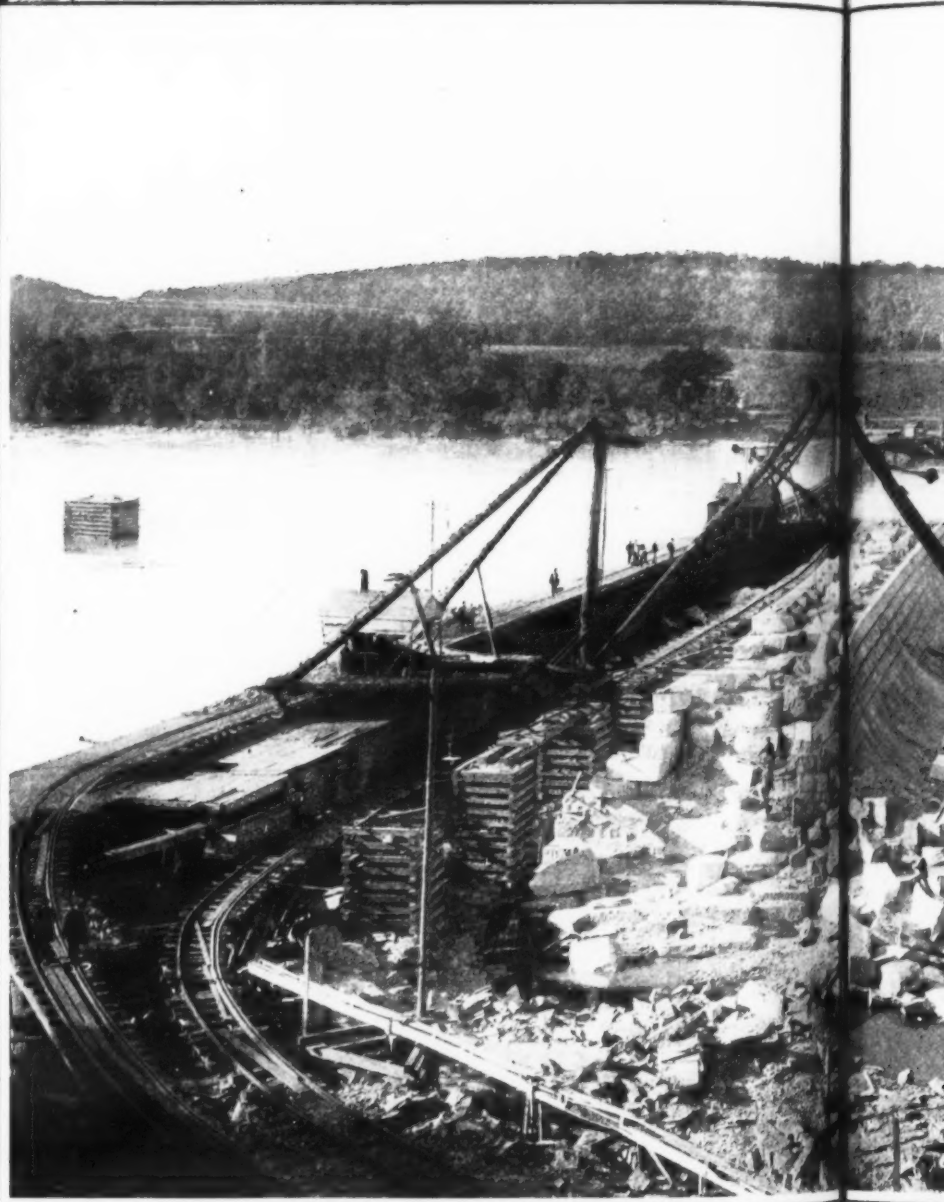
WHERE GREAT QUANTITIES OF GRANITE FOR THE STUPENDOUS AND COSTLY WHITNEY DAM ARE QUARRIED.



SCENE ALONG THE WHITNEY CANAL JUST ABOVE THE BIG AND DEEP "CULEBRA CUT."



"NARROWS" OF THE YADKIN RIVER, LOOKING FROM



ENORMOUS UPPER WHITNEY DAM, ONE-THIRD COMPLETED, WHEN THOUSAND M

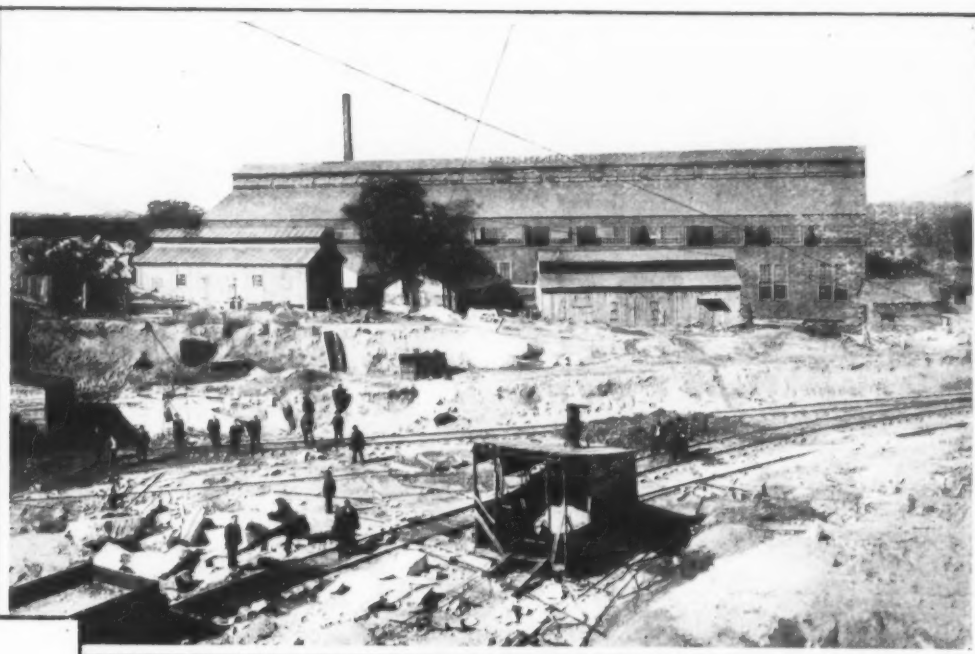


GROUP OF OFFICERS AND RECENT GUESTS OF THE WHITNEY COMPANY. MR. GEORGE I. WHITNEY, PRESIDENT OF WHITNEY COMPANY. (X)

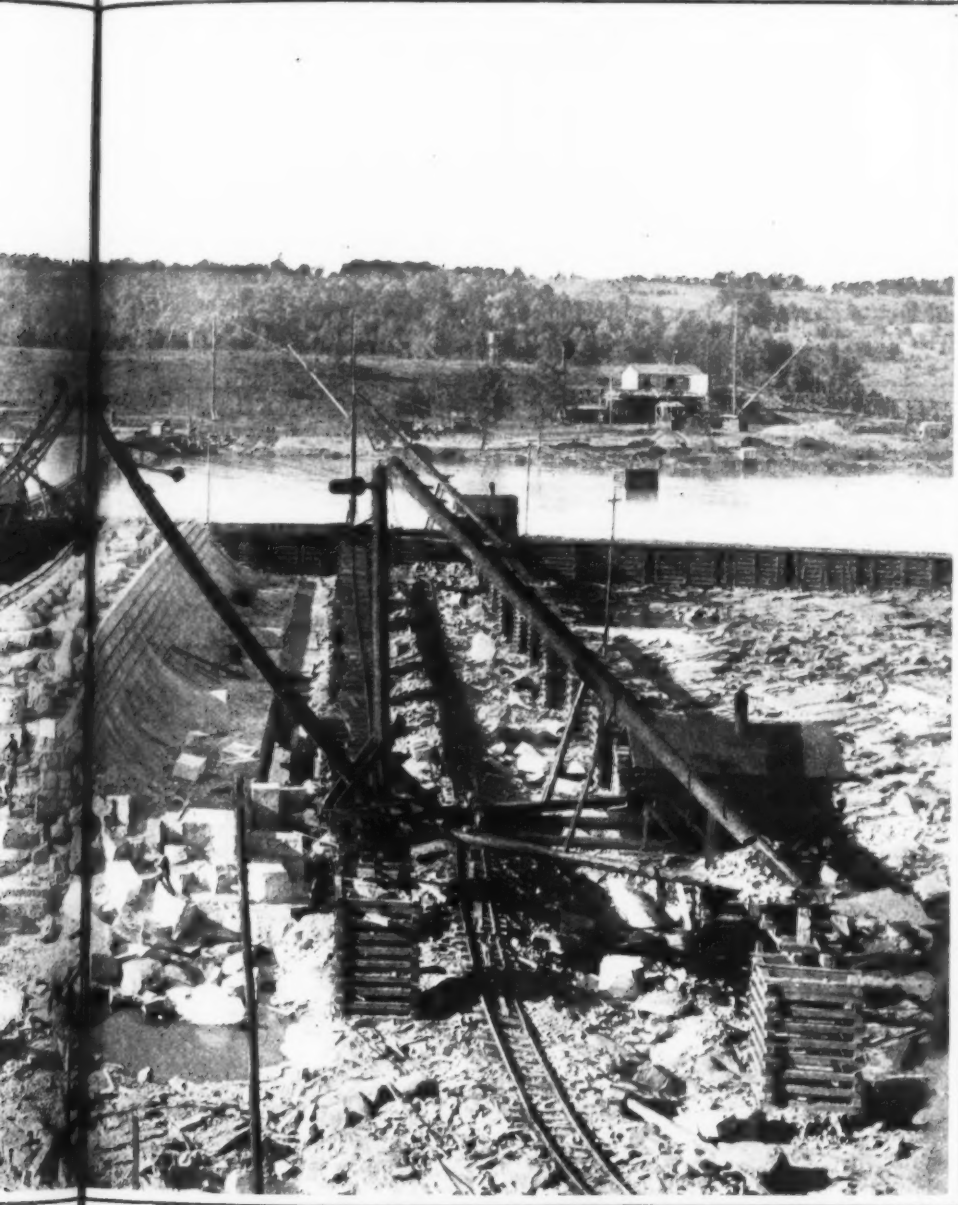
THE SECOND GREATEST POWER-PLAN
THE WHITNEY COMPANY'S GREAT ENTERPRISE ON THE YADKIN RIVER, IN NORTH CAROLINA, WHICH
Photographs by our staff photographer, A.



THE YADKIN RIVER LOOKING FROM PALMER MOUNTAIN.



STEEL-CUTTING HOUSE AT ONE OF THE WHITNEY COMPANY'S QUARRIES.



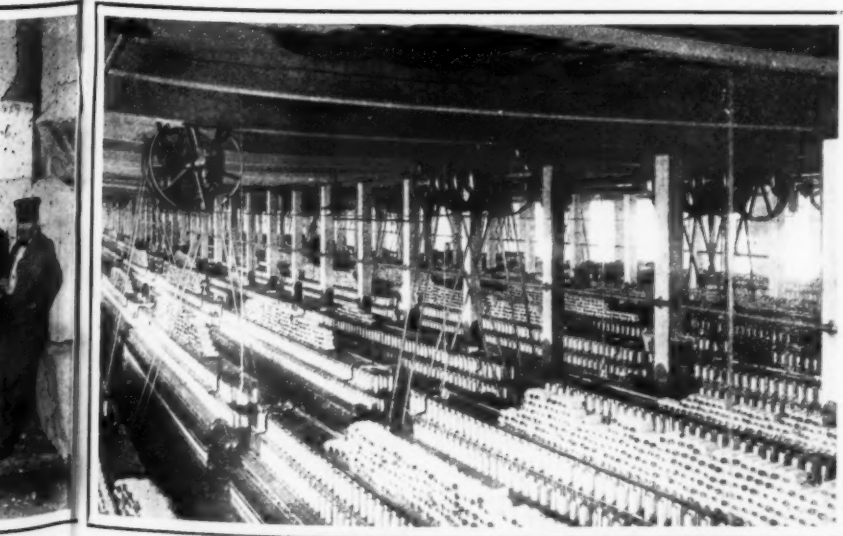
THOUSAND MEN ARE EMPLOYED—PICTURE TAKEN AT NOON HOUR.



TEMPORARY POWER-HOUSE, GENERATING ELECTRICITY TO LIGHT THE WORKS—ONE FIVE-HUNDREDTH OF WHOLE PLANT.



"CULEBRA CUT" IN THE WHITNEY CANAL, WHERE THREE STEAM SHOVELS ARE EXCAVATING TO A DEPTH OF NINETY FEET.



INTERIOR OF A NORTH CAROLINA COTTON-MILL WHICH WILL RECEIVE POWER FROM THE WHITNEY PLANT.



THE COFFER-DAMS WHICH DIVERT THE COURSE OF THE RIVER AND ENABLE THE BUILDING OF THE GRANITE DAM.

VER-PLANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

ROLIN, WHICH WILL DEVELOP NINETY THOUSAND HORSE-POWER FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

photographer, A. E. Dunn. See page 448.

An Industrial Reawakening in the South

By E. C. Rowe

NORTH CAROLINA is unquestionably destined to take first rank as the leading cotton manufacturing State of the Union. No section of the United States is in greater need of a satisfactory and permanent power, and, further, there lies within this State greater rewards for individual or corporate capital—immeasurably greater—than can be attained in any other commonwealth covered by the American flag," declared Mr. E. B. C. Hambley to a party of capitalists and New York journalists, recently, at his home in Salisbury, N. C.

Mr. Hambley, an engineer of world-wide fame, a North Carolina resident of many years, who certainly can speak with authority, is vice-president and the creator of the great Whitney Company, which is harnessing the Yadkin River by impounding its waters back of an enormous dam, which when completed in 1907 will furnish electrical energy equivalent to 90,000 horse-power to cotton-mills already within the zone of electrical transmission, and now using 150,000 steam-driven horse-power to move their millions of spindles.

The Whitney Company's plant will be the third largest of its kind in the country, and its inception and actual creation will exert a more significant and practical influence upon the destinies of the "new" South than all the other commercial and industrial enterprises under way in this section now, or at any previous time.

In 1880 North Carolina had only forty-nine mills, consuming 28,000 bales of cotton. To-day she owns 250 mills, consuming 550,000 bales. North Carolina shows an increase of 197 per cent. in the value of her manufactured product, as compared with Massachusetts's eleven per cent. One of the most vital factors in connection with the continuance of this commercial activity and increasing volume of products is the nearing completion of the great work of Messrs. Hambley and Whitney and their associates on the Yadkin River.

The Yadkin takes its rise on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge and flows through the Carolinas, finally into the Great Pe Dee and thence into Winyaw Bay, at Georgetown, S. C., 350 miles from the source. It was to this magnificent watershed of 18,000 square miles that Mr. Hambley came in 1881, fresh from engineering achievements in Africa and India. His magnet at first was the extensive placer-deposits in Montgomery County, which he worked assiduously until his attention was called in 1885 to the possibilities of the Yadkin furnishing cheap power to the mills already springing into being.

At that time electrical energy developed from water-power, and its transmission to distant commercial centres, was little thought of except by students of electricity and its mysteries. Mr. Hambley surveyed the river for forty miles and found a fall of 400 feet, and 320 feet fall was confined to the length of less than ten miles. "The Narrows" of the Yadkin for many years was marked inaccessible, being situated in a broken, mountainous country, with the nearest railroad at Salisbury, thirty-six miles distant, but from a commercial standpoint the geographical obstacles to the successful development of the river's power, utilizing it on the spot in connection with the operation of cotton-mills, outweighed entirely the opportunities viewed from the serrated banks of the

stream. Mr. Hambley continued to watch and study the river, and as the years passed became keenly interested in the almost Aladdin-like strides that the electrical engineers and others were making toward the perfection of the electrical generator and other devices. The progress has been so rapid that we have lost the charm of being surprised at the magnitude of the developments; but immediately after the Niagara power was in successful operation Mr. Hambley began the work of silently acquiring the lands and grants along the Yadkin. At this time a railroad was constructed from the Southern at Salisbury to Norwood, reaching within six miles of the river.

It was a gigantic task to put under title all this land. Others got wind of the scheme and attempted to control the situation; but Mr. Hambley's fight continued up to 1898, when he controlled absolutely 14,000 acres along both sides of the Yadkin.

At this stage he sought the co-operation and advice of the firm of Whitney & Stephenson, the great Pittsburg banking-house.

Mr. George I. Whitney, with his astute business forethought, immediately lent his energy unerringly to the perfection of the plans for the development of this great power, and in 1899 the Whitney Company was incorporated.

The story in detail of the Whitney Company, from its inception to the present time, is interesting, but not unlike the histories of all large industrial creations. It was slow and at times disheartening work. Seemingly insurmountable barriers would rise, as it were, in a night, and the engineering difficulties alone were enough to turn black hair white; but the brave leaders of this great work turned from their purpose not for one second, and I stood upon the half-finished dam and surveyed the evidences of their enterprise, and wondered at the audacity of two men who were willing to spend nearly three millions of their private funds on a project which was so vast that not for years could they see the fruits of their labors.

Grown up with this enterprise is Mr. J. J. Kennedy, an eminent engineer. His plans were accepted by the company and active work on the dam was commenced last February. The contract for the dam, canal, spillways, penstocks, and power-houses was given to one of America's largest engineering firms, the T. A. Gillespie Company, of New York and Pittsburg. When I visited Whitney, two weeks ago, a scene of great activity was in evidence. Eighteen months ago one might have stood upon the summit of Palmer Mountain, the highest elevation within the company's lines, and surveyed a region of utter desolation; not a sign of habitation within the range of vision nor a sound to break the stillness save the distant roar of the river through the narrows. With the coming of the contractors and the army of a thousand workmen, a seven-mile spur of track was built. As fine a roadbed as any on the Southern's main line, giving connection with New London and the town of Whitney, was commenced. Now Whitney numbers 2,000 souls, has a railway station, handsome administration buildings, lodging-

houses, hospital, officers' residences, and, on an eminence overlooking the river, a handsome club-house, where the company's officers and guests may find refreshment and sleeping accommodations equal to the best hotels.

The dam shown in the centre illustration on the feet above preceding page will be 1,070 feet long, 38 the bed of the river, 58 feet wide at the base, 12 feet wide at the crest, and will contain 100,000 cubic yards of granite masonry; and when finished every inch of stone will have been quarried from the company's own property.

When the completed dam finally impounds the Yadkin's flow a lake will be formed 1,500 feet wide and two miles long, having an area of 12,000,000 square feet, with a flow over the spillway of fifteen feet, the dam being designed to withstand a flood discharge of 2,000,000 cubic feet a second.

A canal $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 120 feet wide at the top and 40 feet at the floor, carries a depth of 18 feet of water, flowing 25,000 gallons per second from the dam to the turbines at the power-house. Two spillways are to be provided, one at the upper end which is now one-third completed, and one near the forebay 550 feet long. Connecting the forebay and wheels in the power-house are to be erected ten steel penstocks, each nine feet in diameter and 600 feet long. The efficient head is exactly 114 feet. Five generating sets will be installed, each consisting of one pair of turbines in one case and one 8,000 kilowatt rotary field sixty-cycle alternating current generator coupled directly to the turbine shaft. The generator voltage will be 11,000 volts. The current will be transmitted to neighboring towns under 60,000 volts. The transmission lines will be built to Charlotte, Concord, Albemarle, and Salisbury. Long before the completion of this magnificent enterprise, which is scheduled for January 1st, 1907, contracts for all the available power will have been signed for periods of twenty and thirty years.

Recently \$3,000,000 worth of the company's sixty-year gold bonds were offered at par by T. W. Stephens & Co., 2 Wall Street, New York. As these bonds pay six per cent., it would seem that they were about the safest investment ever offered to American bond buyers. The stability of the bonds is still further illustrated when one reflects that the Whitney Company owns two granite quarries at Rowan and on the railroad, from which the company has taken all the granite used in the dam, and when dam, spillways, canal, and every bit of masonry is in place there will have been taken out less than one five-hundredth part of the stone already measured up in the company's 450 acres of granite. Mr. Whitney told the writer that the company could pay the interest on the bonds out of the profits from the quarry alone. The quantity of granite available, both pink and gray, is estimated at forty million cubic yards, which can be quarried and loaded on cars by gravity. Single monoliths can be cut out as large as can be transported on two flat cars, and the stone withstands fifty per cent. more crushing strain than any granite in the New England States, as proven by the United States government tests at the Watervliet Arsenal. The mechanical equipment is perfect, and all the ponderous machinery now run by steam will be operated by electrical power furnished direct from the river twenty-six miles distant.

Holiday Gifts from the Book-makers

THE NEAR approach of the holiday season has set everybody to considering the annual and troublesome problem of gift-making. But if any one should be perplexed this year in selecting suitable presents for his friends it will not be the fault of the publishers. They have provided an excellent variety of timely works which will not fail to please their fortunate recipients. The needs of both the young and those of maturer years have been amply met by their seasonable issues. Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, for instance, present a delightful book for the little ones in "The True Story of Humpty Dumpty" (price \$1.40), by Anna Alice Chapin, with illustrations by Ethel Franklin. The tale relates how its hero was rescued by three mortal children in Make-Believe Land, and it is fascinating from cover to cover, the pictures adding zest to the text. The same firm also has placed on the market a beautifully printed and illustrated edition of "My Lady's Slipper" (price \$1.50), by the well-known author, Cyrus Townsend Brady. This is a very attractive keepsake, both on account of its appearance and the intrinsic interest of the story. At the other side of the continent Paul Elder & Co., of San Francisco, have put out four handsome specimens of the bookmaker's art. "The Alphabet of History" (price 75 cents), by Wilbur Dick Nesbit, with pictures by Ellsworth Young, contains taking rhymes on twenty-six famous personages and the artist's striking portraiture of each; "Teddy Sunbeam" (price \$1), by Charlotte Grace Sperry, illustrated by Albertine Randall Whelan, is filled with readable "little fables for little housekeepers," while its pictorial features are most entertaining; "101 Entrées" (price \$1), by May E. Southworth, with a cover design by Spencer Wright, is a beautiful gustatory classic which appeals to all lovers of dainty food; and "Love" (price \$1.25), compiled by Paul Elder, a "mosaic essay," weaves together quotations on the title theme from many philosophers, and is a volume to enchant a bibliophile.

ANOTHER STRONG and absorbing story by Eugene Thwing has just been published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. It is entitled "The Man from Red Keg," and the title will at once recall the author's previous very successful book, "The Red-Keggers." The new work displays the best characteristics of its predecessor—vigor of life and action, sincerity, moving sentiment, and wholesomeness—but it surpasses the first story in literary quality, and even in interest. As a holiday gift nothing could be more gratifying. (Price \$1.50.)

THE REPUTATION of David Graham Phillips, who has reached the front rank of American writers, has been enhanced by his latest novel, "The Deluge," which comes from the press of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. The work deals with the world of financial speculation, and portrays the methods of, and the actors in, the latter with remarkable vividness and accuracy, while it also is a love story of power. (Price \$1.50.)

THE AGED woman who is the actual ruler of China is one of the most remarkable of living personages. Great interest therefore attaches to Katharine A. Carl's "With the Empress Dowager" (published by the Century Company, New York), in which is given the best account existing of the Celestial dictatrix. Miss Carl, an American woman, was commissioned to paint the Empress's portrait, and she spent eleven months at the Chinese court, seeing the Empress daily. Her story of her experiences is fascinating and the illustrations heighten its effect. (Price \$2.)

THE ROMANCE and the fascination of Jean Webster's new story, "The Wheat Princess" (the Century Company, New York), will appeal to a wide circle of readers. The heroine is an American millionaire's daughter who has stirring experiences in Italy,

as well as a happy love affair. The book is well written and attractively bound. (Price \$1.50.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From John Lane Company, New York:

"Heretics." By Gilbert K. Chesterton.

From Brentano's, New York:

"The Irrational Knot." By Bernard Shaw. Price \$1.50.

From Joseph M. Anderson, Sacramento, Cal.:

"San Quentin Days." Poems written by a convict in prison. Price 50 cents.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., New York:

"The Resurrection of Miss Cynthia." By Florence Morse Kingsley. Price \$1.50.

"Nedra." By George Barr McCutcheon. Price \$1.50.

"The Mystery of June 13th." By Melville L. Severy.

From Fleming H. Revell Co., New York:

"St. Cuthbert's; a Parish Romance." By Robert E. Knowles. Price \$1.50.

"The Makers of English Fiction." By W. J. Dawson. Price \$1.50.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., New York:

"Old Jim Jucklin." By Opie Read. Price \$1.50.

"Sons o' Men." By G. B. Lancaster. Price \$1.50.

"Life and Religion," an aftermath from the writings of Professor F. Max Müller, selected by his wife. Price \$1.50.

From the Macmillan Co., New York:

"Knocking at a Venture." By Eden Phillpotts. Price \$1.50.

"Sporting Sketches." By Edwin Sandys. Price \$1.75.

"The Road Builders." By Samuel Merwin. Price \$1.50.

"The Fair Maid of Greystones." By Beulah Marie Dix. Price \$1.50.

"Heart's Desire." By Emerson Hough. Price \$1.50.

From the Century Company, New York:

"Under Rocking Skies." By L. Frank Tooker. Price \$1.50.

"Sabina; a Story of the Amish." By Helen R. Martin. Price \$1.25.

"The Long Day." By a New York Working Girl. Price \$1.20.

"The Northerner." By Norah Davis. Price \$1.50.

"Plain Mary Smith; a Romance of Red Saunders." By Henry Wallace Phillips. Price \$1.50.

"How To Study Pictures." By Charles H. Coffin. Price \$2.

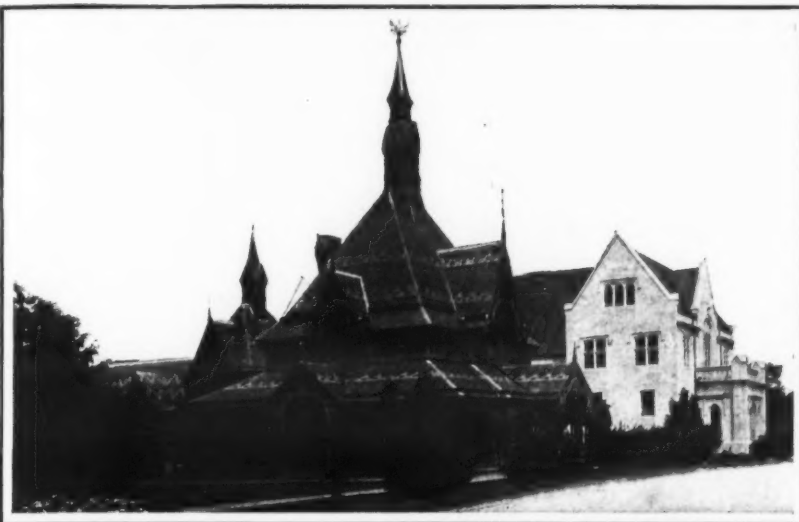
"Jules of the Great Heart." By Laurence Mott. Price \$1.50.



MEXICAN VETERAN STANDING BY A CANNON WHICH HE HELPED TO MAN DURING THE MEXICAN WAR.



ANDERSON COTTAGE, THE PLEASANT SUMMER HOME OF FOUR PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE BAND.



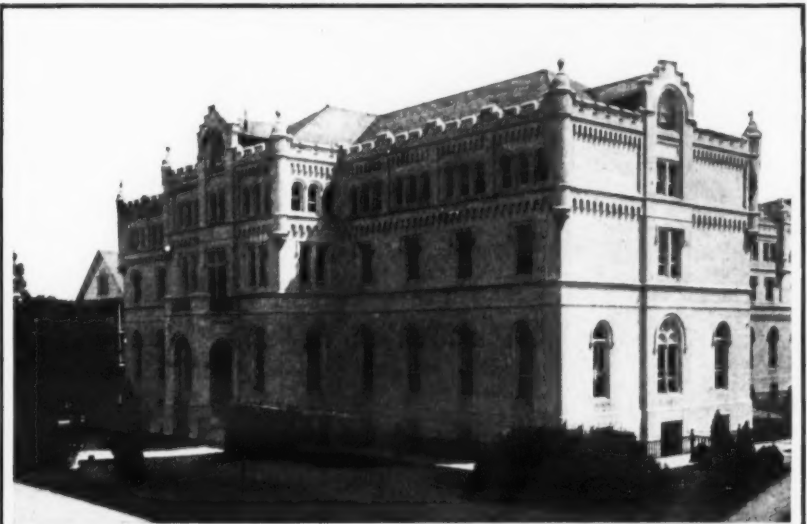
QUAINT LIBRARY, FORMERLY THE JAPANESE BUILDING AT THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, AND MARBLE HALL, THE HOME'S THEATRE.



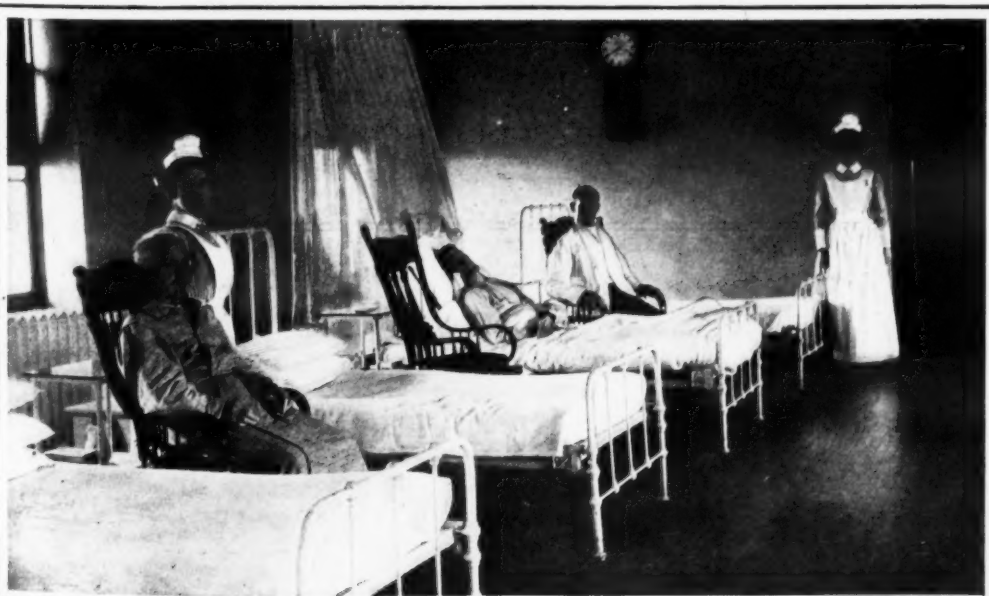
ONE OF THE NEAT AND COMFORTABLE DORMITORIES OCCUPIED BY THE OLD SOLDIERS



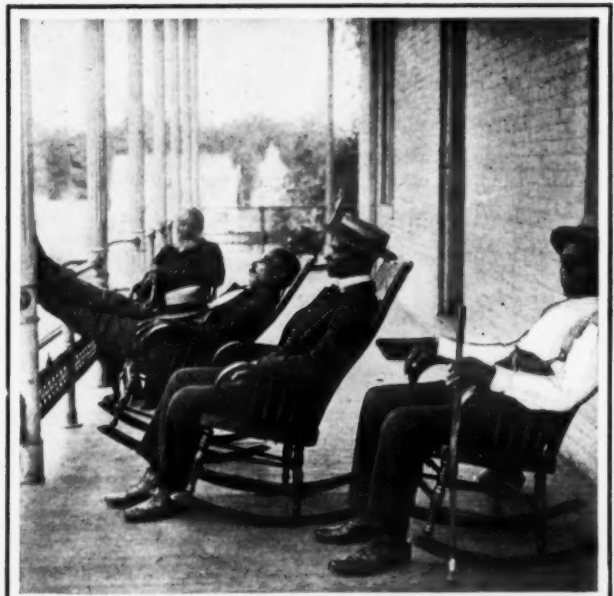
THE SCOTT BUILDING, THE FIRST ONE ERECTED ON THE GROUNDS, AND STILL THE QUARTERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.



THE SHERMAN BUILDING, A HANDSOME STRUCTURE CONTAINING THE MESS-HALL AND A MUSEUM.



A CORNER IN THE EMERGENCY WARD OF THE WELL-EQUIPPED AND WELL-MANAGED HOSPITAL, THE MOST COMMODIOUS EDIFICE ON THE GROUNDS.



COLORIED VETERANS AT THEIR QUARTERS—SECOND MAN FROM THE RIGHT LOST HIS RIGHT ARM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ONE OF THE LARGEST SOLDIERS' HOMES IN THE WORLD.

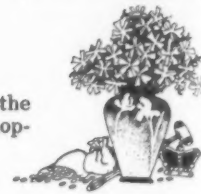
ATTRACTIVE RETREAT NEAR WASHINGTON WHERE NEARLY ONE THOUSAND DISABLED REGULARS ARE WELL CARED FOR.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

See page 444.



THE HOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD



A FEW YEARS ago there was a lamentable lack of information among so-called "educated" men and women concerning the structure and needs of their own bodies. Men actually came out of college, and their names could be given here, if it were proper, who did not know whether their pancreas was in their heels or their elbows, and who thought the diaphragm might be a bone or an artery. As for their lungs, they had the wildest notions regarding their size and function. The heart beats, and they could feel it—but there ended their knowledge on the wonderful subject of the circulation of the blood.

LET WOMEN THINK OF THEIR BODIES

Now, nearly every seer, from Solomon down, has enlarged upon the value of information. "Get understanding—get wisdom," is the burden of the whole Book of Proverbs, and Emerson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Burke—all the great preachers of all the centuries—have emphasized the truth that, though fools may sometimes stumble by chance into the right way, yet the general rule is that before you can make a success of any enterprise you must know thoroughly the end at which you are aiming and the processes and tools which you must use.

That wise old fool, Louis XIV., put it well when he said, in effect: "I am persuaded that men would never do wrong if they were only fully informed regarding the full laws and consequences of their actions." Our schools and colleges, especially our public schools, and our libraries are slowly enlightening us; but even they give us far too little information upon the constitution and care of our bodies. In our larger colleges compulsory health courses have recently been introduced, in which the young men and women are told, in many cases for the first time, of organs and functions of which they should have been aware and careful from infancy, and which are sometimes hopelessly diseased and disordered before this genuine "life-line" is thrown out to them. What are all their Latin and Greek without health? Why pile a valuable cargo into a frail and leaky ship and start it out for a voyage over a stormy sea?

"Well," asked a cynical person, recently, "do you find that these courses really do any good? Do not young collegians sit up all night and dissipate as much as they used to before these lectures began? And the college girls try just as hard to look like bisected insects as the vainest and silliest of society butterflies. What good does it all do?"

It is true that some college boys still grow chalky and tremulous with too much smoking, and puffy and bleared with too much drinking, and that many of our girls still bow under the rod of fashion, even when they have been taught the stern truth. But when a fellow really sees that he can play ball better by refraining from tobacco and stimulants he begins to discern that for the hard work of the outside world—though his life business, of course, is not quite so important as baseball or football—it may also be worth while to keep his hand steady and his head clear. And when an educated girl marries and realizes what tremendous issues hang upon her own body's health or sickness, she generally does begin, though sometimes too late, to treat properly that sacred temple on which, in the interests of good wifehood and good motherhood, the profane and blighting touch of whalebone and steel should never come. Civilization is slow, and human beings are monumentally stupid, but culture will "tell" in time.

Let our educators give to our young people the truth on these vital matters—the truth in great, clear draughts. A grand, free republic can never be built up with enervated, sickly men and women. Boys and girls should be taught that their bodies are not themselves, but invaluable machines which are given them to work with, and that they should be taken care of just as any other expensive machine must, which can never be replaced. They understand well that a pet dog must be fed in just such a way, and exercised just so, or else it will sicken or die. They can see how a fine horse must be taken the most scrupulous care of. Teach them that the wonderful animal which they call their body should be cared for far more particularly. But how can they do this when they have no idea what the body contains, or what it needs, beyond the barest, rudest, elementary suggestions?

The "literary" and the "artistic" smile and sneer at commonplaces like this. But literature and art can wait. It is the commonplace which has got to be done, and done to-day. If the commonplace foundation is not laid right, your temple of literature and art will all be awry. In fact, it is because "the sane mind in the sane body" is lacking that the literature and art of the time are so often degenerate and diseased. Be-



SERVING A CHOP-SUEY LUNCHEON IN CHINESE STYLE IN AN AMERICAN HOME.



CHOP-SUEY CHEF IN A CHINESE RESTAURANT PREPARING FOR A BANQUET.

fore you can think clearly and see straight you must have a healthy body, inside and out.

KATE UPSON CLARK.

OF ORIENTAL cookery the chop-suey, Chinese omelet, chicken and pineapple cooked together, and Chinese noodles are the dishes best suited to the average American taste, and they are really capital variations in the family menu, especially when prepared at home, where

HOW TO MAKE DELECTABLE CHINESE DISHES

they can be enjoyed without the half-conscious suspicion with which the majority regard them when they are served in Oriental eating-places. As a matter of fact, the general run of Chinese kitchens, the food materials, and methods of handling and cooking compare favorably with those of the best hotels in New York; but every one cannot be expected to know this, and those who do not and have been prejudiced in sampling the strange Eastern cookery will probably relish the home-made dishes. Everything cooked by a Chinese chef is prepared with a mind to its nutritive values. A small bowl of chop-suey and a bowl of rice make a hearty luncheon, and many business men and laborers who work within distance of the Chinese restaurants prefer to lunch there because, for the same price, one can have a more satisfying meal than can be bought in an American restaurant.

There are many grades and methods of making chop-suey. The formula of each seems rather long, but none of them is more difficult to prepare than any of the ordinary meat dishes of American cookery. Here is one way to make chop-suey: Cut one-half pound of fresh pork into thin slices, slice about three small white onions and a couple of small green onions, and cut three stalks of celery into half-inch and rather thin sticks. Cut into dice three chicken livers and three gizzards. Put two cupfuls of water into a frying pan to boil. The Chinese add two teaspoonfuls of peanut oil and one of imported "gee-yow," or brown sauce, to this water; but a very good substitute, and one more likely to be found in an American larder, is two teaspoonfuls of butter and two of Worcestershire sauce. Add the meat and vegetables already prepared and stir constantly while cooking. If the water boils out add more. When the pork is browned and the vegetables take on a rich brown the dish is ready to serve. Rice is the best accompaniment to any of the chop-sueys. Another way to make chop-suey is as follows: Cut into pieces one-half pound of cold boiled chicken and the same quantity of boiled ham, slice three small onions and a couple of green onions and three or four sticks of celery into very small pieces. Brown the vegetables in oil until they are soft, then add the chicken and ham, cover with a cup of water, and, after salting to taste, let these simmer for a short time. Ten minutes before serving add a quarter pound of bean sprouts, and let them become heated through. They are so tender that they do not need cooking.

The following is the recipe for fish chop-suey: Slice three onions and cut five stalks of celery into slivers. Add to these one-third cupful of peanut or olive oil and one cup of water. Cook until the vegetables are soft, then add one-fourth pound each of boiled ham, lobster, shrimp, and flaked fish, one dozen oysters, and pepper and salt to taste. Let these simmer until thoroughly hot. Serve as a garnish dices of boiled beets and chopped celery. The Chinese use very little pepper in their cooking, but everything is well seasoned with the "gee yow," which can be bought in any Chinese grocery store. The bean sprouts, which are exactly what they are called—the green shoots from beans which have been put in water until they begin to grow—can also be bought at any Chinese food store. The bean sprouts also make a delicious salad.

Chicken and pineapple together sounds like a queer combination to one who has not been initiated into Chinese cooking, but it is really very palatable and quite worth trying. To prepare this dish cut cold boiled chicken into small pieces. Slice two small onions and three stalks of celery, and brown them until they are tender in peanut or olive oil. Add one small can of white mushrooms and one small can of pineapple with the liquor from the pineapple. Salt to taste, add the chicken, and let the whole come to a boil. Serve this with rice. Pineapple chicken is a dainty concoction and easily produced in a chafing-dish, making a nice Sunday-evening or an after-the-theatre supper.

Chinese omelet is easily made and it is extremely good. To make this, prepare onions, celery, and bean sprouts as for chop-suey, browning them in oil until they are tender. Dice cold boiled ham in quantity about the same as the vegetables, stir the ham and the vegetables together, and set aside until the eggs are prepared. For an ordinary omelet for four persons, take six eggs, beat white and yolk together until light, draw the pan with the ham and vegetables over the fire until very hot, then pour in the beaten eggs and stir rapidly. In a second the omelet will be brown on one side and ready to turn. When served it should be fluffy and light, although very different from the American omelet, for the vegetables have made it moist. Worcestershire sauce or "gee yow" is very good with this Oriental specialty, which has received flattering commendation from epicures.

Another novel dish always served on feast days and during the Chinese new-year celebration is the pineapple fish, which tastes a great deal better than it sounds. To prepare it, cut a fresh fish into inch squares, dip in batter made with eggs and flour, and brown in peanut oil; remove to a hot plate until the vegetables are ready. Chop a little celery, a little green onion, a few mushrooms, drain off the juice from a can of pineapple, chop the pineapple meat and add to the vegetables; let all cook together until tender. At the last add the pineapple juice and let come to a boil. Just before serving drop in the little squares of fish and take to the table piping hot. This dish is in great demand by all Americans who have sampled it.

In their native cooking the Chinese use very little wheat flour, but prefer the Chinese flour, which is made from everything except wheat. They use peas, beans, sweet-potatoes, rice, peanuts, oats, bananas, sweet almonds, lentils, and cocoanuts, besides numberless other grains and vegetables from which it would never occur to us to make flour. There are over fifty varieties of flour altogether, and the majority of them have the double value of being very nutritious and extremely appetizing when baked into either American or Chinese cakes and breads. HARRIET QUIMBY.

The Secret of Success.

A WELL-KNOWN woman writer who was asked to define the attractive and mysterious word, "success," said it could be spelled with four letters—w-o-r-k. It may mean money, position, or mental development; but it can only be gained by hard and exacting effort. The successful business woman has worked like a hod-carrier and used her brain like a philosopher.

Keep Your Hair On

WITH DAILY SHAMPOOS OF CUTICURA SOAP AND WEEKLY DRESSINGS OF CUTICURA.

THIS treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.



"PEEK-A-BOO!"—A LIVING JACK-IN-THE-BOX.
Will G. Helwig, Ohio.



(SECOND PRIZE.) RICH IN PETS—HAPPY YOUNGSTER AND HIS PUPPIES.
G. H. Meek, Ohio.



(THIRD PRIZE.) "MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB."
Henry F. Kieser, Nebraska.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) THE MAN IN THE MOON AND HIS PRETTY LITTLE DAUGHTER.
Mrs. J. J. Broughall, California.



MUD-PIE BAKERY AND ITS EXPERT COOKS.—Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



ENJOYING A GOOD LUNCH.—Sarah Weaver, New York.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—CALIFORNIA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE.

THE SECOND PRIZE GOES TO OHIO, AND THE THIRD TO NEBRASKA.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 454.)



The Man in the Auto



THE VANDERBILT race and its results will prove a lasting topic of discussion for the man of the auto for a long time to come. If "the appetite grows by what it feeds on," why, then, we are in for a long series of road races, provided they are attended with as good luck (without fatal accidents) as in the Vanderbilt race. Since the race there has been time to analyze the wonderful speed made, which totally eclipses any known regular railroad speed of the world. Lancia, the intrepid and gallant driver of the Italian Fiat car, made four consecutive rounds, 113.2 miles, at the marvelously great average speed of 72.22 miles per hour. His fastest round, 28.3 miles, was done in twenty-three minutes and sixteen seconds, which is at the average speed of 72.80 miles per hour, or 1.4 miles per minute, indicating that he was covering the ground at the rate of 106.8 feet per second. Hemery, the winner, who won by only three minutes and thirty-two seconds, averaged 61.49 miles per hour, and in one of his laps he averaged 68.42 miles per hour. Talking about sustained speed, why, Lancia in four of his laps only varied forty-four seconds in these laps.

THE VANDERBILT race marked time for the man in the auto, at any rate. Vanderbilt day is a new holiday in our calendar, and is especially timely in the month of October, which heretofore was without an annual holiday. It also marks the end of the outdoor season, so that the man in the auto has now only to look forward to the annual shows in January and the beach races at Ormond in the same month to carry him over the winter of his discontent before the opening of the touring season. Track-racing as the result of the past season is no longer a factor in the sport; beach-racing only is popular, as are hill-climbs, leaving to the motorist only the situation that Lord Byron found himself in when he said that he had "no devotion," that his altars were "the mountains and the ocean."

WHAT'S in a name? A great deal, as applied to motor-cars. Most makers have so much ego in themselves that they name the cars after themselves, and the result is, as a rule, a meaningless appellation. The name "Rambler," as applied to a motor-car, is suggestive of pleasant rambles all over the country, and hence is an appropriate name. The car itself has justified its ability in contests with other cars by consuming from forty to fifty per cent. less fuel and half as much lubricants. The model will be continued in 1906, and when it is considered that this car is sold at \$1,200, the demand for it at the reduced price will probably exceed the supply. For those who ride at night a surrey-type body is provided, costing \$1,600. It has a long, wide body and an extra-large tonneau. The canopy top with swing glass front which is fitted to it, with waterproof side and back curtains, affords protection to the occupants in cold and stormy weather, for an evening drive, or a theatre party.

AT LAST the automobile has entered into politics, because the first person discharged by the President's order amending the civil-service rules was a government chauffeur. It seems that the chauffeur, while driving his automobile, overtook the President's carriage, which was followed by two special officers in citizens' clothes riding bicycles, and, apparently not caring for the warning of the men on the bicycles, he drove his car around the President's carriage and took the wrong side of the road. The chauffeur was clearly in the wrong; his curiosity to see the President influenced his good judgment, and he certainly deserved his dismissal.

PERHAPS THE most sensational contest which ever occurred on the Pacific slope was the recent Los Angeles and Santa Barbara reliability run made between a sixteen-motor-power stock Reo and another popular car. This was the outcome of a challenge made by L. T. Shettler, the Pacific slope sales manager for the Reo Motor-car Company. Each machine started with 500 points to its credit, and every minute or fraction of a minute used in adjusting or repairing



GIVING FLOWERS TO THE CHILDREN RIDING IN B. W. BAKER'S OLDSMOBILE AT THE ORPHANS' OUTING IN BALTIMORE.—Miller.



AUTOMOBILES GETTING INTO LINE ON EUTAW PLACE, BALTIMORE, TO GIVE HUNDREDS OF ORPHANS AN OUTING.—Miller.

was to be computed as a loss of one point. In this contest Harris Hanshue in his Reo made a perfect round trip of 220 miles with four passengers, during which not a minute was lost for adjustments; neither for taking on fuel, except at points previously designated as controls. The roads were very rough, and three mountain passes were crossed on the route. By reason of the Reo using less gasoline and leading its competitors by thirty-seven points, the reliability and endurance trophy was awarded it.

J. F. GAIRNS, in a recent article in *Cassier's Magazine*, and who has made a study of the public motor-car's use in England, says that these cars are self-contained units, making their own power like an automobile, and the road on which they are to be used may be built without the electrical equipment and expensive power-houses trolley lines demand. He sums up the whole matter in these words: "It represents a solution of that most difficult problem of railway management—a satisfactory method of dealing cheaply and yet sufficiently with the requirements of lines having light and comparatively unremunerative traffic in a fashion that will develop what traffic there is and induce other business." Gasoline furnishes the power in these cars, although there are some types of steam and compound gasoline-electrically driven cars. Recently a rail motor-car made a 1,000-mile journey from the middle West to Seattle and return without any mechanical difficulty, and all under the control of a man who, eight weeks before he went on the trip, had no mechanical experience in handling the car.

FROM NEW ENGLAND comes a story of a trip made by a Packard motor-truck, such as are used in New York City by the Adams Express Company, for the Paine Furniture Company, of Boston. The Paine Company had contracted to furnish a large dwelling in Bristol, R. I. One morning it loaded the truck with 4,600 pounds of iron beds, stoves, and furniture. The truck left the store in Boston at 5:15 a.m.

and arrived at Bristol at 10:50, making the 74 miles in 5 hrs. 35 min. The roads between Boston and Providence were fairly good; but from Providence to Bristol they were in poor shape and hilly. The return trip was made in 5 hrs. 25 min. An even nine gallons of gasoline was used and half a pint of lubricating oil. Putting the figures in shape, so that they may be readily understood, we have the following:

Net running time, 11 hrs.; total number of miles, 148; average miles per hour, 13.5-11; gasoline used, 9 gallons; lubricating oil used, 1-2 pint; miles per gallon of gasoline, 16.4-9; cost for supplies, \$1.38. The Paine Furniture Company say that to do this same work in the old way it would have taken four horses and four men four days. To more easily make a comparison in the above instance of the two modes of trucking, suppose we place similar items in opposition: The motor-truck—One man one day, 9 gallons of gasoline, and 1-2 pint lubricating oil. The horse truck—Four men four days, keep of four horses four days. Of course these items are not the only ones that enter into consideration of cost. For instance, the motor-truck, doing the above work in one day, was available for other work for the remaining three days—a fact that might often count for more than its economic value.

Such items as this concerning motor-trucks become of especial interest and value to people who use trucks, and for that matter to the general public, when there is something tangible "to go by" or some basis for comparison.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

Orphans' Auto Outing.

THE IDEA of giving the orphans of the different cities an outing in automobiles was conceived by Mr. W. J. Morgan, of New York, who has been the promoter of a large number of motor-car contests. Early in the summer the New York Motor Club entertained several hundred children. Chicago and Pittsburg followed suit, and recently the Automobile Club of Baltimore brought joy to the hearts of 350 orphans of that city by giving them a ride of ten miles out on the Pimlico Road in gayly-decorated automobiles. The parade was more spectacular than the ones of other cities, from the fact that 1,000 brilliantly-colored

dahlias were distributed among the children, and many of the cars were bedecked with autumn leaves, flowers, and flags. The parade formed on Eutaw Place, and with a "chug-chug" seventy-five big automobiles swung into line. The route was through the business section of the city, where hundreds of shoppers stopped to look at the noisy, happy crowd. In Druid Hill Park the children clapped their hands with delight at the sight of the squirrels scampering through the woods, frightened by the noise of the many vibrating engines. The orphans ranged from the tiny tots of a day-nursery to the manly little uniformed boys who live at the German Orphan Asylum. With few exceptions the cars were driven by their owners, who also had an attendant on hand to take care of the children. Automobiles of every make were represented, and one or two 1906 models were in line.

Destroying Insects by Electricity.

AN INGENIOUS Russian has invented an apparatus for destroying injurious insects by electricity. A dynamo is so placed upon a hand-car that electricity is generated when the car is in motion. The current passes into the ground through the iron wheels upon one side and the points of brushes of copper wire upon the other. All insects in the vicinity are killed, as if by lightning.

When Sleep Fails

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.

"The Original"

Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and the Civil War Veteran are old friends. The Eagle Brand is still the standard. It is sold by all first-class grocers. Avoid unknown brands.

The Wonderful Evolution of Our Banking System

By Charles M. Harvey

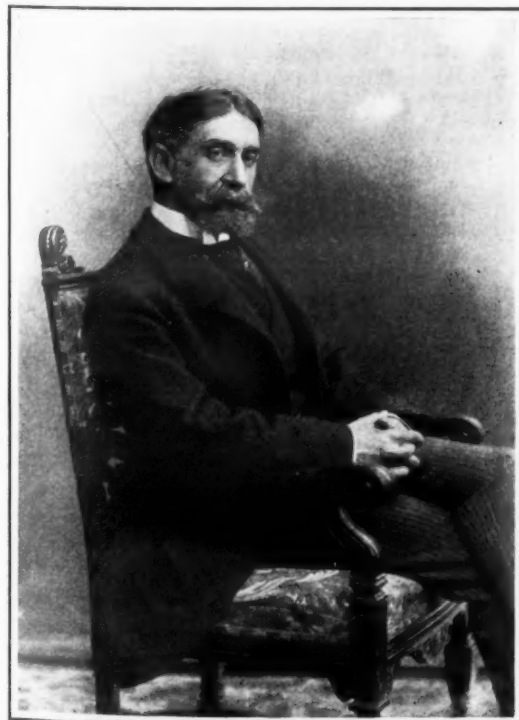


MR. R. B. VAN CORTLANDT, BANKER,
OF KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO.

WHEN, ON February 25th, 1791, President Washington placed his signature to the bill framed by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, creating the Bank of the United States, the American banking system may be said to have had its beginning. Four banks had been chartered before that date—the Bank of North America in 1781, located in Philadelphia; the Bank of Massachusetts in 1784, in Boston; the Bank of New York in the same year, in New York City; and the Bank of Maryland in 1790, in Baltimore. The aggregate capital of these four banks was \$1,950,000.

But Hamilton's Bank of the United States, which was located in Philadelphia, the seat of the national government, and which had branches at other points, was the first institution of the sort chartered by Congress under the Constitution, and it was far larger than the other four banks combined. It had a capital of \$10,000,000, and its existence was limited to twenty years. No other bank was to be chartered by the United States government during the lifetime of this one. England, France, Germany, Holland, and other countries had national banks, and from them Hamilton got his idea of this one. The national government was a partner in Hamilton's bank, holding \$2,000,000 of its stock.

Who was the father of the American banking system? Robert Morris, superintendent of finance under the confederation, a post corresponding to that of Secretary of the Treasury under the government of the Constitution, urged the establishment of the Bank of North America, which the confederation Congress chartered in 1781. Thomas Willing, of Philadelphia, was president of that bank. Willing also became the president of Hamilton's Bank of the United States. Hamilton, the author of the bank of 1791, wrote to Robert Morris in 1780 in favor of the establishment of a national bank, and part of the principle which he advocated was adopted in the Bank of North America of



MR. ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, BANKER,
OF J. AND W. SELIGMAN & CO.

1781, and much of it in his own bank in 1791. The honor of establishing the American banking system may be divided between Morris, Willing, and Hamilton, with the larger share of it belonging to Hamilton.

Through no fault of its founders the American banking system projected itself into politics at the outset in its career, and it has remained in politics (Hamilton's United States Bank of 1791-1811; the Dallas second United States Bank of 1816-1836; the attempt to get a new twenty years' charter for that bank, which was defeated by Jackson in 1832; the endeavor to restore the bank, which was prevented by Tyler's vetoes in 1841; and Chase's national banking scheme of 1863, which is stronger to-day than it was at any previous period of its forty-two years of history) until recent times.

Jefferson, Madison, and others opposed the creation of the bank of 1791 on the ground chiefly that the Constitution gave no power to Congress to establish a bank. Hamilton there brought forward his theory of the "implied powers" of the Constitution, which played a controlling part in the political discussion and the judicial interpretation of the after time. The divergence between the strict constructionists and State sovereignty men of the Jefferson school and the broad and liberal constructionists and strong central-government champions of Hamilton's side was fundamental. From that bank contest of 1791 dates the foundation of Jefferson's Republican party, which arose to fight the Federalists, and which, after some modifications of policy, changed its name to the Democratic party in Jackson's early days as President, a title which it has borne to this day.

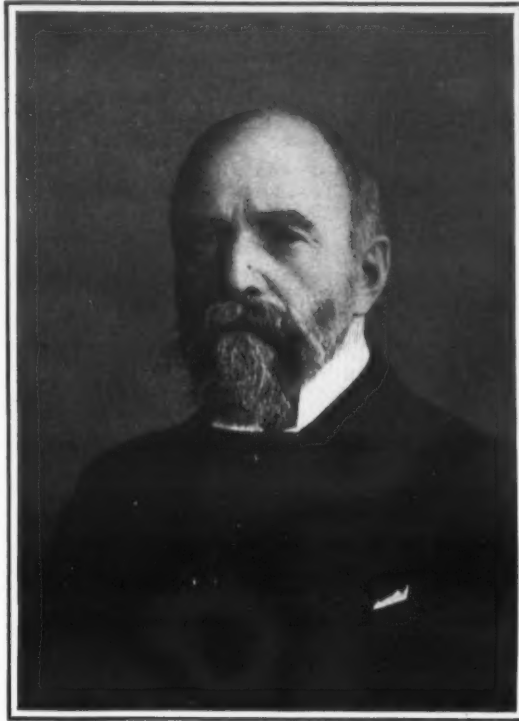
The Bank of the United States promptly justified the wisdom of its champions; made friends of many of its early enemies; furnished temporary loans to the government; aided it in collecting the revenue and in keeping, transmitting, and disbursing the public funds; and furnished an abundant and safe currency for the people. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, one of its original opponents, urged Congress in 1808 to grant it a new charter at its expiration in 1811; but Congress refused to do this, and it went out of existence in that year, on the eve of the War of 1812-1815 with England. The four State banks of 1791 had increased to eighty-eight by 1811, when the big bank died. Nearly all of them issued currency, in many cases, however, inadequately protected by gold or silver, and all of them, except the New England banks, suspended specie payments in 1814, at a particularly dark period in the war.

Taught by disastrous experience in the war with England the necessity for a financial institution on which the government and the people could rely in a crisis, Congress, in 1816, passed and Madison signed a bill, framed largely on lines previously suggested by Alexander J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, and a new national bank was established. This second United States Bank was on the same general principle as Hamilton's bank, which Madison had opposed. But, to meet the demands of the new situation, it was much larger. The thirteen States of 1791 had increased to nineteen in 1816 by the addition of Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, and Indiana, the 4,000,000 of the country's population had grown to 8,000,000, and the volume of business had expanded in a much larger degree.

Like that of 1791, the bank of 1816 was established at Philadelphia, with branches at other points, had a twenty years' charter, and was a depository for government funds. It had a capital three and a half times as large as the earlier bank, or \$35,000,000, of which the government subscribed \$7,000,000. Though the seat of government had long been transferred to Washington, Philadelphia was still the country's financial capital, but De Witt Clinton's Erie Canal was soon to swing the monetary centre to New York, and that city, through the railroads and the operation of its own physical advantages, has been increasing its primacy ever since.

At the beginning of January, 1817, when the second Bank of the United States opened its doors, there were 246 State banks in operation in the country at large, with a nominal capital of \$90,000,000, and with \$200,000,000 of currency outstanding, much of it at far below its face value. Outside of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, most of those banks were still without means of redeeming their notes. The big bank aided many of them to resume specie payments, compelled others to resume, and forced the rest to wind up their affairs. For a time the bank was managed wisely. Then it fell into bad hands and bad practices, but it was rescued in 1819 by Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, who resigned his seat in Congress for that purpose, and who became its president. With him, as a government director in the bank, appeared Nicholas Biddle, a man of great activity and ability, who, as president of the bank from Cheves's resignation in 1823, was destined to figure prominently, and not always creditably, in the country's finance and politics of the after time.

With his first annual message to Congress, in 1829, Jackson began the attacks on the Bank of the United States which eventually destroyed it. In this assault Jackson was backed (1) by the prejudice of that day of his own section, the West, which was against banks of all sorts; (2) by the clamor, some of it just, of many of the State banks of the East and South against the big institution's financial tyranny; (3) by the



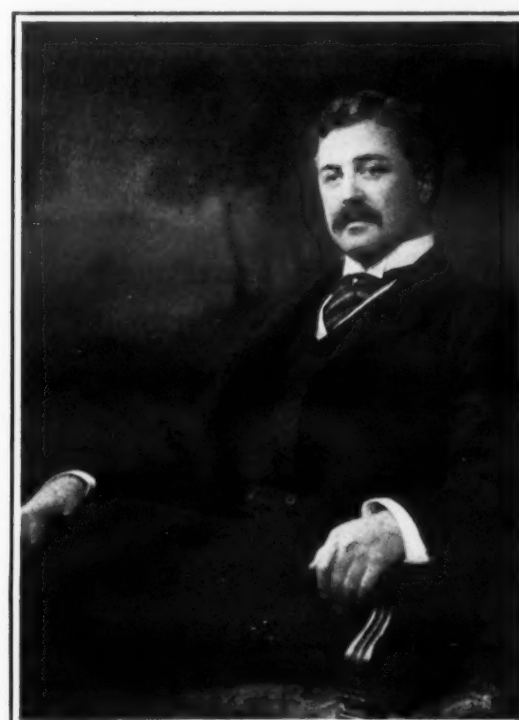
MR. JAMES E. KEENE,
THE PROMINENT FINANCIER.

charge, a little of which, but only a little, was founded on fact, that the bank was a political machine; and (4) by the blunders of Biddle and some of his agents in quarreling with local Democratic leaders, and in allowing themselves to be drawn into controversies about the bank's connection, or alleged connection, with politics.

Jackson's own party, at first against him on this question, rallied to his support when Biddle and Clay, in a bill to extend the charter of the bank, which they forced through the Democratic Congress at the opening of the presidential campaign of 1832, made the bank the paramount issue in the canvass, and gave some color of truth to Jackson's accusation that the bank was in politics. The bill to extend the charter was vetoed by Jackson, the attempt to pass it over the veto failed, and Jackson won an overwhelming victory at the polls, with Clay, the national Republican leader, as his antagonist. Receiving his triumph as a popular mandate to strike down the bank, Jackson removed the government deposits from it, and it died at the expiration of its charter in 1836.

This bank fight had far-reaching national consequences. It sent all the anti-Jackson elements into a coalition, with the national Republicans as a nucleus, which adopted the Whig name in 1834, and that party of Clay and Webster, which elected Harrison in 1840 and Taylor in 1848, remained until 1854, when it went down in Douglas's and Pierce's Kansas-Nebraska territorial cyclone which created the Republican party of Lincoln and Roosevelt. Under Clay's lead the Whigs tried to restore the United States Bank in 1841, but Tyler vetoed two of their bills in succession, and no further serious effort was ever made to establish a centralized national bank on the Hamilton plan.

The overthrow of the United States Bank in 1836 disturbed credit, dislocated the country's financial system, and, supplemented by the wild speculation in the public lands, precipitated the panic of 1837, which was



MR. HENRY S. REDMOND,
OF REDMOND & CO., BANKERS.

the most calamitous in American history in proportion to the country's wealth and the volume of its business. There were 446 State banks in the country in 1836, and these increased rapidly for a time, except as scores of them were killed in the convulsion of 1837. The reckless issuing of circulating notes by many of those banks—which were dubbed the "wildcat banks"—in the West and South on insufficient security was one of the factors in bringing on the financial breakdown of 1837. And, with the inflation in credits through the speculation in lands, railways, and other things, these "wildcat banks" helped to precipitate the panic of 1857.

The banks of New England and the Middle States, however, with some of those in the West and South, especially in Indiana, South Carolina, and Louisiana, were conducted with marked sanity and stability, and did excellent service in diminishing the area of the ravages of the collapses of 1837 and 1857, and in restoring financial credit. The Louisiana banking system remained in operation without any shock to its structure in those troublesome times until the capture of New Orleans by Farragut and Butler in 1862. South Carolina's system survived the Civil War.

State banking before this time had adopted several safeguards. The Suffolk Bank scheme, established in Boston in 1825, eventually became a sort of clearing-house for the redemption of the notes of all the New England banks. New York devised the safety-fund plan in 1828, which aimed not only to redeem the notes of all the banks in the system, but to pay their liabilities. Free banking originated in New York in 1838, under which anybody could set up a bank and issue notes, on the deposit with the comptroller of United States stocks, New York securities, or anything else acceptable to him. These devices lasted till the Civil War. A clearing-house was established in New York in 1853, in Boston in 1856, and in all the other important business centres of the country since then.

Naturally, the Civil War made radical changes in the banking system of the country. In round figures there were in the United States at Lincoln's accession in 1861 about 1,600 State banks, with \$430,000,000 capital and \$200,000,000 notes in circulation. In the banks and outside of them there was about \$250,000,000 in specie. Three-fourths of all this currency and specie was in that part of the country which remained loyal to the government.

Under pressure of the swift and sweeping increase in the government's monetary demands which the immediate creation of a large army and navy caused, the government withdrew its specie from the sub-treasury and the depository banks, all the banks suspended specie payments on December 31st, 1861, and the Treasury stopped paying out specie on January 1st, 1862. By an act, signed by Lincoln on February 25th, 1862, the government issued \$150,000,000 of legal-tender notes, or greenbacks, and \$300,000,000 more of them were put out under laws passed in

1863. They bore no interest, and no time was set for their redemption. This abrupt departure from all previous usage in the United States had momentous consequences.

It is plain now that if a little more wisdom had been shown by the management of the Treasury at the outset in the war the banks might have been able to meet the government's monetary needs, the issue of the \$450,000,000 greenback forced loan could have been averted, specie payments would have been kept up, the expense of the war largely reduced, the general inflation greenback and silver fanaticism of a later day headed off, and the country would have escaped much suffering and humiliation. The situation, though, was new to both banks and Treasury. Issues of tremendous consequence, involving the life of the nation, confronted them for immediate action. No man was wise enough, or could be wise enough, to see what was ahead for the country. Specie payments remained suspended until the act of 1875, passed by a Republican Congress and signed by Grant, went into operation on January 1st, 1879.

To insure a safe bank currency, to make it uniform, and to create a new market for government bonds, the Chase banking act, making government bonds a basis for circulation, was passed on February 25th, 1863. This was one of the most important acts ever placed on the Federal statute-book. It created the national banking system, which, under the revision of 1864, and the amendments and extensions of later days, has established as good a bank currency as the world ever had, and the best which the United States has known, and which to-day is at the highest point of its volume and usefulness.

A large proportion of the State banks soon obtained national charters. The number was increased when, under the acts of 1865 and 1866, a ten-per-cent. tax was imposed by the government on State bank notes, which, of course, quickly drove them out of use. Since then the national banks have had a monopoly of the bank circulation.

The Chase national banking system of separate institutions excited for many years almost as violent opposition as Hamilton's centralized bank aroused. Some Republicans and many Democrats in Congress voted against the system when the law of 1863 was passed, and the antagonism, afterward wholly by the Democrats, was kept up at each amendment to the law. It had grown weak, however, by 1900, when the law was passed which authorized the issue of notes to the par value of the government bonds, and which permitted the establishment of banks with \$25,000 capital (the previous minimum being \$50,000) in places of 3,000 inhabitants and under. As recently as 1892 the Democratic national platform urged that "the prohibitory ten per cent. on State bank issues be repealed." That party, in its platforms of 1896 and 1900, also assailed that system, but refrained from doing this in 1904.

In recent days the popular opposition to the national banks has practically disappeared. This is because the sections—the West and the South—from which most of the antagonism came, are securing far more of the banks, especially since the passage of the act of 1900, than all the rest of the country is receiving.

The banks devise methods of meeting nearly all sorts of crises of peace or war. Clearing-house loan certificates, invented in New York in 1860, used several times there during the stress of the Civil War period, applied more numerous and beneficently in Jay Cooke's panic of 1873, and put in operation still more extensively and effectively during the crash of 1893, have tided many weak banks over the breakers, have checked or averted calamities there, and thus have saved the country from disaster. Other centres have also used this barrier effectively.

From nothing previous to the passage of the act of 1863, the national banks have expanded to 5,560 in number to-day, with \$800,000,000 of capital, \$470,000,000 of circulation, \$670,000,000 of cash, \$3,825,000,000 of individual deposits, and \$4,000,000,000 of loans and discounts.

The State banks, with their \$2,100,000,000 of deposits in 1905, which perform all the functions of the national institutions except note issuing; the savings banks with their \$3,000,000,000 of deposits; and the trust companies, holding deposits of \$1,700,000,000, which in addition to their other activities act as banks except in refraining from putting out circulation or discounting commercial paper, give our country an easy pre-eminence in this general field.

With only a twentieth of the world's inhabitants, the United States has two-thirds (\$14,000,000,000) of the world's banking power (capital, surplus, deposits, and circulation). Our ascendancy here has been obtained in the past two decades. Since 1890 the world's banking strength has grown 105 per cent., while that of the United States has expanded 170 per cent., and that of New York City 200 per cent. Of the \$2,500,000,000 of the weekly average of the bank clearings of the ninety-three cities which make reports, New York contributes two-thirds. New York City's bank clearings average twenty-five per cent. in excess of London's.

And the greater part of this stupendous banking growth in New York City and the United States in general has taken place within the easy recollection of thousands of persons who, in their various employments, are still actively at work. Contemplating the vast expansion which has given the United States a long lead over all other countries in manufactures and mining; which has placed American products in every market on the globe; which has built up in this country a railway system which comprises two-fifths of that of the entire earth; and which has increased the country's wealth from \$500,000,000 in Washington's days to \$110,000,000,000 in Roosevelt's, the American banker, using the words of Æneas, can say: "All of this I saw, and part of this I was."

Our Semi-centennial Number.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that LESLIE'S WEEKLY will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary by the issue, on December 14th, of a semi-centennial number has aroused a great deal of interest among the older readers of this paper. Many of them have sent in communications expressing satisfaction with the announcement and high appreciation of the publication itself. The following are examples of the letters we have received:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 21st, 1905.

EDITOR OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY:

I notice in your editorial column of August 17th that LESLIE'S WEEKLY will this year celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. I want to congratulate you on having so long and successful a career. I suppose I am one of the oldest continuous readers of your illustrated paper. I remember when a boy of eleven years of age to have seen my first copy of your paper in 1856. I had an aunt living in Washington who kept a bookstore; also sold illustrated papers. She for many years weekly sent to my then Connecticut home a copy of your paper, and I have since leaving there been a continuous reader. It is always a part of my Sunday reading. I shall never forget the impressions your illustrations made on my mind even as a boy. I could hardly wait for the next copy to arrive so anxious was I. One of your most interesting columns to me now is "Jasper's Hints to Money-makers," and his comments on the trusts. His letters each week are worth the price of the paper. To me yours is the most interesting of all the illustrated weeklies.

Yours truly, O. M. PECK.

HAS READ "LESLIE'S" FOR THIRTY YEARS.

GENEVA, O., September 22d, 1905.

EDITOR OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY: Announcement of your forthcoming semi-centennial number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY is noticed in this week's issue. I write as an old subscriber to the "best illustrated newspaper in the world" since 1876. I have on file, almost without exception, every copy of LESLIE'S since 1876. You see I am naturally interested in everything that goes to make up "my paper for thirty years." I am, very truly yours, M. O. GARRITT.

Dreams That Are Coming True.

Continued from page 442.

Every consideration which makes and is now making for the unity and solidarity of the human race also makes for the welding of the nations into one political body—a world union of states, a world federation—under which each nation shall preserve as much of its individuality, its sovereignty, and its peculiar and distinctive characteristics as are essential for its highest happiness and prosperity, but under which shall be done away forever those jealousies, prejudices, rivalries, intrigues, and other factors of discord and division such as have made all human history thus far one black record of hate, cruelty, and bloodshed, and sown

Our Guests—The British Fleet

A WELCOME to the British fleet,
And England's gallant tars,
The crimson cross is waving now
Beside the stripes and stars.
A hundred years or more have healed
The scars of long ago,
And hearts across the sea to-day
With kindly feeling glow.

THE Yankee man-o'-war's men, trained
Beneath the eagle's wing,
Are promenading arm in arm
With sailors of the King;
For England is the mother land,
And England planted here
The sturdy virtues of the soil
Of York and Lancashire.

LONG live the noble sentiment
That bids the nations meet,
Forgetting every ancient score
In ties of friendship sweet;
For Glory sheds her brightest beam
When all the cannon cease,
And lo! the greenest laurels grow
Upon the fields of peace.

MINNA IRVING.

the world even to this day with unspeakable woes and miseries.

If the growing sense of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is to have any practical outcome in the world's life; if it is ever to get itself embodied in some real and tangible form, in which it may be a living and compulsive force in the promotion of the well-being of the whole race, then the organization of the world into one political entity must come soon or late as a thing inevitable and absolutely essential in the scheme of things. In no other way can the present happy and significant tendencies, so obvious to all, toward a world unity in the interests of commerce, science, industry, art, philanthropy, and religion find a sure and enduring outcome and basis of support. That all these interests, with others equally precious and essential to human progress and happiness, will be subserved and enhanced by a scheme of political unity taking the place of the present divisive system, in which a premium is placed upon human selfishness and greed, seems too obvious to call for further argument.

Americans To Be Proud of.

SEND 75 cents for our collection of eight beautiful pictures (from 11½ x 17 to 19½ x 24½ in size) for patriotic Americans. The series includes two reproductions in colors from paintings of President Roosevelt and our martyred President McKinley, with half-tones of Commodore Schley, taken on the deck of his battle-ship; Rear-admiral Sampson, typical naval scenes, etc. The collection is unsurpassed in interest and value. No handsomer pictures could be had to frame for office, work-room, or library. Don't miss the opportunity. Address Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Old Fashioned Fare

HOT BISCUITS, GRIDDLE-CAKES, PIES, AND PUDDINGS.

THE FOOD that made the fathers strong is sometimes unfit for the children under the new conditions that our changing civilization is constantly bringing in. One of Mr. Bryan's neighbors in the great State of Nebraska writes:

"I was raised in the South, where hot biscuits, griddle-cakes, pies, and puddings are eaten at almost every meal, and by the time I located in Nebraska I found myself a sufferer from indigestion and its attendant ills—distress and pains after meals, an almost constant headache, dull, heavy sleepiness by day and sleeplessness at night, loss of flesh, impaired memory, etc., etc.

"I was rapidly becoming incapacitated for business, when a valued friend suggested a change in my diet, the abandonment of heavy, rich stuff and the use of Grape-Nuts food. I followed the good advice and shall always be thankful that I did so.

"Whatever may be the experience of others, the beneficial effects of the change were apparent in my case almost immediately. My stomach, which had rejected other food for so long, took to Grape-Nuts most kindly; in a day or two my headache was gone, I began to sleep healthfully and before a week was out the scales showed that my lost weight was coming back. My memory was restored with the renewed vigor that I felt in body and mind. For three years now Grape-Nuts food has kept me in prime condition, and I propose it shall for the rest of my days.

"And by the way, my two and one-half year old baby is as fond of Grape-Nuts as I am; always insists on having it. It keeps her as healthy and hearty as they make them." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE CONTINUED strength of the stock market is the mystery of Wall Street. Every old-fashioned, conservative, experienced financier believes that the time for a reaction has come—or, at least, must come before New Year's. The public statement of that great leader of the Street, the City National Bank, made through its Vice-President, Mr. Vanderlip, recently, embodied a significant warning against a bull market which was heartily echoed by the soundest men identified with our greatest financial interests.

Every one concedes our national prosperity, and nearly every one, in view of this prosperity, is looking forward to a new year of unusual promise. But again and again I have heard the heads of some of our most important industrial enterprises remark that, while the outlook is cheerful, prices of securities are too high, and therefore it might be well for conservative investors to wait for a reaction before making many purchases. This is an expression of honest opinion, based on experience. Yet it must be conceded that, in spite of this feeling on the part of the "old stagers," the young blood in the Street refuses to run cold, but still enthuses with all the heat of its youthful ardor.

A few great banks in New York have it in their power, if they will, at any time, by calling in loans, to create general liquidation. They hesitate to do this because of the fear that the liquidation might go further than would be healthy for the financial situation. It is also a fact that some of the strongest pools and combinations, whose firm purpose is to secure higher prices, are the dominating influences in several of our large banking institutions. Aside from the power these men wield in certain trust companies and banks, they control enormous fortunes of their own. Not many years ago it took a good many men, and a good deal of time, to get together \$100,000,000 for any purpose. In these days there are several small groups, each of them abundantly able, at short notice, to provide \$100,000,000 and more. The strength of the market is due to the fact that with so much wealth, and so many wealthy men, throughout the country, the necessity for sacrificing securities is not acutely felt. Expecting higher prices in due season, these heavy holders of stocks are willing, as the expression is, "to sit on them," and await the final outcome. They believe that the tightness in the money market will be a temporary matter, and that the increased prosperity of the country reflected in increased earnings and higher dividends will lead to a higher level of prices.

These optimists have a good many followers. Nine-tenths of the speculation is on the bull side of the market. Outside of the professionals, short sales are rare. The conservative bystander looks on this interesting situation with a watchful eye and an eager hand. He knows that, while a strong market can tide over many difficulties if they come singly, it cannot surmount a sudden and unexpected combination of depressing influences at a critical moment. The market is just now like a small ship on a stormy sea. It can ride wave after wave without difficulty, but may be borne down by the sudden appearance of an unexpected tidal wave from any direction.

Besides the question of tight money, we are about to meet the inquiry as to what the President's message will recommend. If his speeches foreshadow his message he will ask for power to investigate not only life-insurance and other corporations, but also the great railroad systems of the country. I have said before that if the inside history of some of these corporations, and the manner in which they have been loaded almost to death with obligations during the past few years, were made known, the scandal would surpass anything of the kind in the history of the American people. Such an investigation would disclose the secret of millions suddenly acquired by certain

railroad magnates, and the wealth accumulated on nominal salaries by members of State Legislatures, of Congress, and the executive heads of some of our States. Nothing would please President Roosevelt more than to have the credit of taking off "the lid" from the greatest grafters' nests in the country.

The desperate fight the railways are making against the anti-rebate law shows how much the President is feared. They will make even a greater fight against his proposition to empower the government to perform the duty of public accountants, and carefully examine into the books of railroads, as bank examiners now supervise the actions of national banks. The President, in one of his recent speeches, told exactly what he contemplated when he said: "The corporation is the creature of the State. It should always be held accountable to some sovereign, and this accountability should be real and not sham. Therefore, in my judgment, all corporations doing an interstate business—and this means the great majority of the largest corporations—should be held accountable to the Federal government, because their accountability should be co-extensive with their field of action. * * * The man of great means who achieves fortune by crooked methods does wrong to the whole body politic. But he not merely does wrong to, he becomes a source of imminent danger to, other men of great means; for his ill-won success tends to arouse a feeling of resentment which, if it becomes inflamed, fails to differentiate between the men of wealth who have done decently and the men of wealth who have not done decently."

This is the kind of sentiment that the great American public is clamorously applauding, and in this applause it is easy to foresee the promise of a day of reckoning for those who have taken advantage of the confidence reposed in them by shareholders in our corporations to deprive the latter of their just dues, while enriching themselves. Nor must it be forgotten that it has always been true that periods of great railroad prosperity have inevitably led to periods of over-construction of competing lines. We were told a few years ago that this competition need no longer be feared, because of an agreement among the few great captains of railway industry—such as Morgan, Vanderbilt, Harriman, Hill, and Gould—that they would not cut each others' throats. Such agreements, as I pointed out at the time, are never binding and never continuous. The warfare of Gould and his Wabash against the Pennsylvania; the struggle between Harriman and Hill; and the persistent threat of the St. Paul that it will enter into the competition for the transcontinental trade with both Harriman and Hill by extending its line to the Pacific coast—all have significance.

The present outlook indicates unusual activity in the railway world during the coming year, and the construction of competitive lines in the prosperous territory now monopolized by a few. The tendency to tax corporations more heavily must not be overlooked, nor the disposition to limit and restrict the sale of valuable public franchises. The socialistic inclinations of the times are developing in an increasing ratio, and must hasten a catastrophe which capital, as the President has pointed out in his speeches, seems deliberately to invite by its despotic, brutal, and selfish methods.

Occasionally a reader drops me a pleasant line to ask whether I am not really wrong in my analysis of the situation in Wall Street. Possibly I may be, for no one is infallible, but it is curious to note the readiness with which the opinion of the market changes. Let us have an upward movement for a day or two, and all financial writers begin to predict that we are to have no more tight money. They feel that the clouds have rolled by and that the bull movement is once more under way. Then comes an unsatisfactory bank statement, a tightening of money abroad, and foreign liquidation in our securities, with a natural decline in Wall Street. Instantly the clouds gather, and the bulls of the day before are transformed into bears. This market is not made by one day of strength or one day of weakness. It is not made by a rise or fall in one stock or a group of stocks. It is built on more substantial foundations. If the prosperity of the country warrants increased dividends, or the payment of dividends

on stocks which have heretofore received little or no returns, if it appeals to the investor because it offers him a better return for his money than he can get elsewhere, then the foundation for a bull market is assured. A mere change in prices from day to day, without concurrent changes in general conditions, signifies only that speculators are at work. No great bull market was ever made without the substantial and solid help of the investing public. Has Wall Street this support at present? So far as I can ascertain, it has not.

"W. M." Albany: Anonymous communications not answered.
 "B." Charlestown, Mass.: It is not listed on any of our exchanges, and no report is available.
 "S." Pittsburg, Penn.: It is always pretty safe to average up on a stock after it has had a long period of liquidation and depression.
 "R." Brooklyn: 1. I think fairly well of it if the present prosperity of the mining industry continues. 2. American Hide and Leather preferred is too speculative, and the management seems to have considerable interest in the manipulation of the stock, as is shown by its action regarding dividends on the preferred.

Continued on page 456

Business Chances Abroad.

THE BUREAU of Fisheries, Department of Commerce and Labor, has issued an interesting bulletin regarding the promotion of fishery trade between the United States and Japan. Both countries, it appears, are so well supplied with fishery products of all kinds that they are largely independent in this respect, and the possibility of building up an extensive fishery trade between them is quite remote. It is believed, however, that there are opportunities for establishing mutual beneficial trade in special products. Fish is the only animal food that enters into the dietary of a very large portion of the population of Japan. In a total population of 50,000,000, it is stated that 3,000,000 are engaged in the fish industry, and fully 10,000,000 men, women, and children are directly dependent on it. A large part of the catch is sold fresh, but considerable quantities of certain species are smoked, dried, salted, canned, and otherwise prepared. The establishment of a satisfactory export trade with Japan in fishery products depends chiefly upon the cheapness of the products and on their adaptation to the peculiar needs and ideas of the people. It would be futile to send high-priced goods, because the masses could not afford to pay for them, and it would be equally futile to attempt to force the Japanese to surrender their tastes and long-established customs and adopt fishery foods prepared according to Western ideas. The bulletin states the following as some of the products for which a ready market exists in Japan, and which it will be profitable to export: fish-guano, canned fish, salted salmon, and seaweeds. It may not be known that the last-named article has a high market value, but such is the fact, in Japan. In that country seaweeds are among the most valuable and most widely used of water products. Those specimens which are convertible into vegetable isinglass and into the preparation used for stiffening fabrics are in greatest demand and command high prices. The best markets are Tokio and Osaka.

IN A REPORT to the Department of Commerce and Labor, calling the attention of American merchants and manufacturers to the methods employed by European merchants and manufacturers in exploiting the world's markets, Consular Agent Neuer emphasizes the value of co-operation. He points to the excellent and effective work of the various organized efforts made by parties in the German empire to secure a foothold in foreign markets. Our export trade could be materially forwarded by co-operation. It is the spirit of the age, and conditions compel it. The time has arrived when our exporters must get rid of jealousies and mistrust, and join with competitors for the protection of their mutual interests. It is a matter not of option but of compulsion, and the sooner the export trade realizes it, the better. There are in existence in Germany numerous organizations that are doing effective work in the promotion of export trade, the suppression of abuses, the regulation of prices and terms, the betterment of business methods, the diffusion of commercial and technical knowledge, etc. There are similar organizations in the United States for the advancement of the home trade, but in our foreign commerce more thorough methods must be adopted if we would cope with other nations.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 455

"C., St. Paul, Minn.: Not dealt in on any of our exchanges.
"Tides": Anonymous communications not answered. See introductory note.

"S., Schenectady: The Ardmore and Boston Company, considering the undeveloped condition of a good part of its property, looks highly capitalized at \$500,000. I regard the stock as highly speculative, and you will notice that the prospectus says that only \$10,000 has thus far been expended for machinery, labor, etc., and that the company desires additional funds for tankage and pumps, indicating that funds are needed for development work.

"M., Norwich, Conn.: Glad to enroll your shares of preferred in opposition to the reorganization plan of the Am. Maltine Company. The annual report just submitted shows that about 3 per cent. was earned last year on the preferred stock, and that the book value of the latter is considerably above the selling price of the shares; and I mean by "book value," the actual value as shown by the assets, and not including anything for good-will. The shabby treatment the preferred shareholders are offered has led to the appointment of a protective stockholders' committee.

"F., St. Louis: 'Frisco second preferred, if assured of 4 per cent. dividends, would not look dear, in spite of the decided rise it has within a year. The 'Frisco property is in the hands of a lot of first-class manipulators, who know the stock market about as well as they know the railroad business. There has been a good deal of juggling with the stocks and bonds of the concern, and it is almost impossible to analyze the annual report. You may be able to sell your stock at a profit later on if the market has another spurt. I certainly would not sacrifice it now while it is meeting its dividend payments. The first preferred is a much better investment.

"H., Springfield, Ohio: 1. Chicago and St. Louis Railway represents an excellent property running through a very profitable territory. The stock has merit, as has been shown by the advance it already has had, based largely on increasing earnings. 2. Amalgamated, now on a 5 per cent. basis, will probably, if the price of copper remains at present figures, be put on a 6 per cent. basis. It is evidently the purpose of Mr. Rogers and his associates to renew public confidence in this stock if they possibly can. 3. Intrinsically, I presume that Greene Con. Copper shares have greater value than those of Amalgamated. The capitalization of the latter is much smaller and its undeveloped territory much larger.

"S., Brooklyn: Some stocks on the list are known to be largely owned by interests abundantly

able to sustain them. M. K. and T. is one of these, but sometimes inside interests are as willing to see stocks drop as to advance. M. K. and T. has been well protected, apparently, during the past year, for the common sold a year ago at 31 and has been fairly strong ever since. I agree with you that the market is on an unusually high plane, and that a combination of unfortunate events might cause a serious break. Yet, against this is the disposition of the big gamblers in the Street to maintain prices and to start, if possible, another bull movement, because they make their money, as a rule, in an active bull market in which every one trades, rather than in a bear market with comparatively few traders.

"C., Galveston, Tex.: 1. B. and O. and Pennsylvania have both been persistently talked of for a rise during the past few months. From what I hear I think that inside interests are anxious to put up the price of the Pennsylvania shares, and, if the money stringency is relieved, will undoubtedly try to do so. 2. Unquestionably Reading common, on account of its profitable anthracite business, is doing exceedingly well; but in view of its rise Erie common on reactions is more of a speculative favor, though Erie pays no dividends, while Reading pays 4 per cent. 3. The Wabash Pittsburg Terminal is promising for a long pull. The interest on them begins in about five years, and many things may happen in that time. 4. The New York, Chicago and St. Louis. I think well of it on reactions.

"H. A. E., New York: B. R. T. is one of the stocks I have persistently advised my readers to let alone. Why it should sell at between 70 and 80, when it does not show earnings sufficient to pay 1 per cent. on the stock, would be a mystery were it not for the fact that every one knows that its controlling interests are among the biggest gamblers in Wall Street. They are able to protect B. R. T. whenever they wish to do so, and one of their games is to encourage a short interest, and then make the latter settle by putting the stock up. Every little while, we have a rumor that B. R. T. is to be absorbed on a profitable basis, either by the Metropolitan system or by the Pennsylvania or Long Island Railroad. Some day something of this kind may happen. I believe you will be able to cover before New Year's, as conditions now are.

"Vindex": 1. While I hear good reports of it, it must be borne in mind that the stock sold last year at less than half of present prices. The prosperity of the mining industry no doubt accounts for this. The bonds of the Am. Ice Securities Company, paying 6 per cent. and selling around 80, look safer. 2. Granby sold as low as 5 this year, and it claims to have earned during the past fiscal year about 50c. per share by reason of economies enforced and the higher price of copper. The fact that it is without debt and accumulating a surplus has commended it to those who have been speculating in low-priced coppers; but Granby is very heavily capitalized. Greene Con. Copper looks cheaper. 3. Atlantic has doubled in value already this year. Most of the coppers on the Boston market look abnormally high. 4. Utah Con. is an excellent property, the best, I think, on your list.

"Veritas," Conn.: 1. Lehigh Valley's purchase of extensive coal properties has undoubtedly strengthened its business in every way, and many regard it as the cheapest of the coal stocks at present. It pays 4 per cent. on the common, and does not look dear with the other coalers. 2. The problem of furnishing an economical and satisfactory stage-coach has not yet been settled by the New York Transportation Co., but it is difficult to believe that in this age of invention and discovery it will not ultimately be settled satisfactorily. 3. Railway Steel Spring has no bonded debt and is constantly adding to its large surplus. Paying 4 per cent., it does not look dear under present prices. It is not much higher than Steel common, which pays nothing. 4. The annual report of the Southern Pacific indicates that it has sufficient earnings to pay dividends on the common. Everything depends on what Mr. Harriman may choose to do.

"D., New York: 1. I have repeatedly given my opinion of Chicago Union Traction and N. Y. Transportation. Morgan interests largely control the former and Ryan interests the latter. Neither of these eminent financiers is in business for his health. If the municipal muddle in Chicago ever gets settled, Union Traction may have its day, and if a suitable stage-coach can ever be invented to run on Fifth Avenue and the other streets for which the N. Y. Transportation Company holds valuable franchises, the shares of the latter ought to be worth a good deal more money. 2. Rock Island has long been a laggard in the market, but after each recession it seems to rise quickly, and therefore is regarded as a good speculator on reactions. 3. Am. Locomotive common has had a tremendous rise when we recall that it sold at less than 20 during last year and about 30 a year ago. For a stock that pays no dividends it is commanding high figures. Rumors of a favorable combination with the General Electric Company have been denied.

"S. St., New York: 1. I have been unable to ascertain whether the recent discouraging report regarding the earnings of the Metropolitan was published for the purpose of depressing the stock. That is an old trick with the speculative schemers who control the property. For a year past they have been advising their friends quietly to accumulate Metropolitan Securities shares, though the movements of the stock did not show that it was in very urgent demand. The fact that shares that were offered were easily absorbed led to the belief that insiders were perfectly willing to have outsiders sell. This is the situation, and you can diagnose it as well as I. 2. I have no doubt that the situation of the ice business has vastly improved during the past two years, and that for one who has patience the stock will bring a fair reward. The issue is not very large and is closely held by a large number of shareholders. I am not advising purchases of anything at present.

Continued on page 457.

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A Woman's Visit to Korea.

Continued from page 438.

wandered by one by one, and one by one they stopped and fastened their eyes upon me. Some of the more timid, especially among the women, paraded up and down before my door, with a noisy little scrape-scraps of wooden shoes, ostensibly for exercise, and inspected me with furtive glances. Others, bolder and less refined, thrust their heads in at the door and looked, not only me, but all my belongings, over, and then, laughing nervously and foolishly, turned and walked away. It was an ordeal, but I got more or less interested in it, so I didn't mind it so much. But my poor little maid, Matsuo. She was so ashamed of her uncouth countrymen and apologized for them repeatedly by saying that they were rude farmers who had probably, many of them, never seen a foreign woman before. At least they had never seen a foreign woman on such a ship under such conditions. She thought to soothe my feelings by repeating to me some of the conversations she heard below decks. Everybody thought I had a very "nice face" she said, and there was a general argument the first night out as to whether I didn't whiten it artificially. I fancy this point was eventually settled, however, because the next morning a tall young man with a twist of blue cotton tied about his temples, deliberately stood at my window and watched me wash it with simple soap and water out of a brass-pan that Matsuo had succeeded in procuring for me in the kitchen. Altogether it was the most interesting voyage I ever made, and I was not sorry in the end that I had had even such an opportunity thrust upon me for making the trip through the famous Korean Archipelago. It is one of the most beautiful in the world as well as one of the most dangerous for navigators.

From the outside Korea looks forbidding and bleak enough, but the least enthusiastic must exclaim upon the grandeur of the rugged outlines of her cloud-capped, treeless hills. There are no "gentle slopes, clothed in verdure, dipping down to the sea." There are no green, secluded nooks that smile an invitation to the voyager along the shores, such as make Japan so beautiful. It is all brown and bare and rock-ribbed, and

one can only imagine that over beyond its frowning front there is a "valley of enchantment" toward which it is worth while journeying. I believe even now the islands of the Korean archipelago have never been counted. From one point outside the harbor of Fusan there are said to be one hundred and thirty-six visible. They stretch away in an endless labyrinth as far as the eye can reach, and countless sea-birds fly among them restlessly, ceaselessly, like lost souls looking for peace that they never find. They are mostly rock-ribbed and ragged, and it is said they are the homes of countless seals and sea-lions, and that in certain kinds of weather these can be heard barking to each other across the spaces in tones as weird as the voices of night. I leaned against the deck rail in the full moonlight, after all my Japanese friends had disappeared, and wished they would bark for me. But they didn't. I suppose they are all at their summer homes in the north in the sultry month of August. But I think they shouldn't leave so beautiful a habitation. Here they live among coral reefs and sponges of such colorings as are not surpassed even in the south seas; and here they have for play-fellows sometimes the wildest winds that ever blew. This granite archipelago is peopled with ghosts of shipwrecked sailors who have been blown in by the fierce typhoons of the China seas or caught in the mad whirlwinds that sometimes dance so disastrously down this rocky coast; and strange are the tales that are told by some who have escaped death only to be captured by Koreans and held in lifelong bondage little lighter than slavery, in the capital of this isolate land. What a great, great world it is, indeed, and how few are the spaces that have not echoed the sound of the white man's voice!

The next morning we were steaming through such sea water as I had never before beheld. "It must be dangerously shallow here," I thought, as I looked down into the boiling, yellow mud. We were not near any shore, and even the islands were small and widely scattered, so I couldn't think what it might mean until I suddenly remembered that we were in the Yellow Sea. In this case there is much in a name, even though it is an idealization of a mud color that is anything but golden. It should be only on the China side that the Yellow Sea is yellow, but so great are the currents of pure mud and sand brought down from China by the Hoang-Ho and Yang-tse rivers, and so strong are the tides of the sea, that the discoloration extends almost to the shores of Korea, and the line of division is clearly distinguishable as far as the eye can see. We sailed along straight upon it for an hour or so that morning, and I stood up in the bows for a while thinking that it was a decidedly unusual experience. Suddenly Matsuo came pattering up behind me. She was evidently much excited, and pointed eagerly shoreward.

"Chisai land see?" she asked, which translated along with the gesture meant, "Do you see that little island over yonder?"

"Yes," I said. "What about it?"

"Big ship battle—Chemulpo. First Japanese gun fired that place," she said. Then she turned abruptly and pattered back to where her informant, one of the ship's officers, stood leaning against the deck rail.

It was very meagre guide-book information, but it served to "set the scene" for me, and I proceeded to people it with actors for myself. I stood thinking about the great events that have transpired in these waters during the past eighteen months, until we steamed up in the long, shallow roadstead outside the so-called harbor of Chemulpo, and my novel voyage was ended.

(To be continued.)

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 456.

"S." Rochester. If you have read this column regularly, you must have noticed my repeated advice against the purchase of wireless stocks. The companies that deal in these are tremendously over-capitalized, and have, by no means, a monopoly of the business or of the patents controlling it, nor does there seem very much for wireless companies to do, though perhaps business may develop later on.

"M." Carpentaria. Glad to enroll your 200 shares of Am. Maltng preferred in the movement looking toward a fairer and more equitable reorganization plan. A large number of the heavier stockholders, both common and preferred, are opposing the plan, and, by united action, I believe can secure something better. I understand that thirty days additional time has been given to stockholders to deposit their shares.

"K." Cambridge, Mass.: 1. I am glad to enter your protest and place your holdings of shares in the American Maltng Company against the Jenkins plan of reorganization, which ignores the right of the preferred shareholders to the 42 per cent. of dividends now due them. The plan to organize a stockholders' protective committee has been carried out. Send this committee your proxies and leave Jenkins alone. 2. I know nothing about the industrial to which you refer. The shares are not traded in on the Street.

"Y." Kittery, Me.: 1. A bond, of course, is always safer to buy than a stock, and a bond like the Sierra Con., that carries with it a bonus of stock, offers you a fair speculative opportunity. 2. Those who have visited the Greene Gold-Silver property have uniformly reported that it is a very good one, and that, when the railroad now being constructed reaches this mining field, it will have a satisfactory period of development. This is not the "Greene Gold" property, but is a producer of silver as well as of gold. Hence the combination name it bears. There are signs that Greene Gold-Silver is to be actively traded in on the curb, so that you will have a market probably for the stock in case you desire to sell.

"D." Boston: 1. I cannot bring myself to believe that the Steel Trust can make good on its enormous capitalization. Those who are most familiar with the property, and who have large interests in common with the promoters of the Steel Trust, sold their common shares at the first favorable opportunity after the Trust was organized, and many of them also sold their preferred. They reasoned that if the iron industry could be made so profitable that it would enable the Steel Trust to pay continuous dividends on its enormous capitalization and bonded debt, then acute competition would follow on every side, resulting in lower prices and a reduction in net earnings all around. If the market should break, I have no doubt the Steel shares would break with it, and we have already seen that when liquidation begins in a heavily capitalized property, it goes too far. 2. While I do not believe that we can have much of a rise in the market from the present high plane, yet there is danger on the short side as long as a few very wealthy men with hundreds of millions behind them, find it to their interest to protect their stocks. 3. There are those who believe that the high price of copper is artificially sustained, but it is difficult to prove this, and beyond question, copper is in growing demand for more common uses than ever before. I have little doubt that Amalgamated will be put on a 6 per cent. basis if business conditions at the beginning of next year warrant it, and on that basis it would probably approximate par. However, I am not advising purchases at present.

NEW YORK, November 2d, 1905.

JASPER.

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No new discovery has attracted more attention in the scientific world than that made by K. Leo Minges, of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Minges is to short men and women what the great wizard, Edison, is to electricity. He has gathered more information relative to bone, muscle and sinew than any one else in existence. Making people grow tall has been a hobby with Mr. Minges for years, and the results he has accomplished are startling to a high degree. By his method every man or woman not over fifty years of age can be made to grow from two to five inches in height, and any one older than that may increase his height perceptibly. His method has the indorsement of leading physicians, and several prominent educational institutions have adopted it for the better physical development of their pupils. If you would like to increase your height you should read the book which tells how this remarkable discovery was made and shows you how to grow tall. It is free. You are not asked to spend a single cent, and if you desire it, we will send you the statements of hundreds who have grown from two to five inches in height by following this method. The results are quickly accomplished. Many have grown as much as three inches in two months. There is no inconvenience, no drugs or medicines, no operation. Merely the application of a scientific principle in a perfectly hygienic and harmless way. Your most intimate friends need not know what you are doing. All communications will be sent in plain envelopes. The book, "How to Grow Tall," contains illustrations that will interest and instruct any one. One thousand of these books will be given away absolutely free, postage prepaid, while the present edition lasts. If you want to grow tall, write to-day, in strictest confidence, for a free copy. Address The Cartilage Co., 384 A, Unky Building, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.



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ORIGINAL AND APPROPRIATE MENU CARD FOR THE RECENT NOTABLE BANQUET OF BANKERS, AT WASHINGTON.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

A Host of Bankers at a Novel Feast.

THE THIRTY-FIRST annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association, which recently convened at Washington, was the most notable of any in its history. Bankers large and bankers small, representing every State in the Union, were present at the crowded sessions, which were held in the National and Columbia theatres. The problems of finance, of interest not only to bankers, but also to every business man in the United States, were discussed by government officials and officers of private institutions best qualified to do so. Secretary Shaw received an ovation lasting several minutes at the close of his plain, sound talk, in which he urged a better merchant marine. Figures which staggered the imagination were repeated to show America's stupendous industrial progress and the good times prevailing throughout the country. As the aggregate wealth represented by the bankers' association amounts to \$11,500,000,000, it was most fitting that the social part of the convention should open with a banquet where the table was set in the shape of a dollar mark and the menu card was in the form of a bond. Scissors for coupon cutting were also inclosed, while the ices were served in tiny safes.

President Roosevelt received the bankers one afternoon while the rain fell in torrents. The reception lasted until dark, as the President, with his usual urbanity, ordered the doors to be kept open until the last person had passed. Secretary and Mrs. Shaw shook hands with 3,000 bankers and their wives one night at the Arlington Hotel, and the Bankers' Association of the District of Columbia kept open house on Friday

evening at the Willard Hotel. There were trips to Mount Vernon and Arlington, a special boat ride on the river, 4,000 theatre tickets were distributed, and a special drill was held at Fort Myer. Here the cavalry had prepared for weeks and gave an exhibition of skill in horsemanship rarely equaled in this country. Nearly every banker was accompanied by some member of his family, and one man appeared at headquarters with a request that courtesies be shown to his wife and eight children. The gowns worn by the women at the receptions were unusually pretty, and Southern hospitality was at its best. Mr. John Joy Edson, the president of the Bankers' Association of the District of Columbia, was the chairman of the committee, and the success of the convention was in a great measure due to the systematic way in which he planned and carried out every detail.

A beautiful souvenir volume, containing articles on national finances, Washington city and financial institutions, was presented to each banker. The volume is handsomely bound and profusely illustrated, the negatives of many of the pictures being destroyed immediately after the print was made. Secretary Shaw is the author of the first article, his subject being "The Public Credit." This is accompanied by a fac-simile of a check from the United States government for \$40,000,000 in the Panama Canal transaction. The book was compiled and edited by Mr. William Van Zandt Cox, the president of the Second National Bank, of Washington, and his story of "Historic Washington" is one of its interesting features.

Special Prizes for Photos.

THE attention of amateur photographers is called to three new special prizes offered by LESLIE'S WEEKLY. A prize of \$10 will be awarded for the best picture of a typical boy's room; a prize of \$10 for the most striking photo of a girl's apartment; and a prize of \$10 for the most pleasing picture of a decorated household "den." These are unusually attractive contests, and they should arouse the artistic ambition of all our many hundreds of contributing cameramen.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found un-

available in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with news value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other news picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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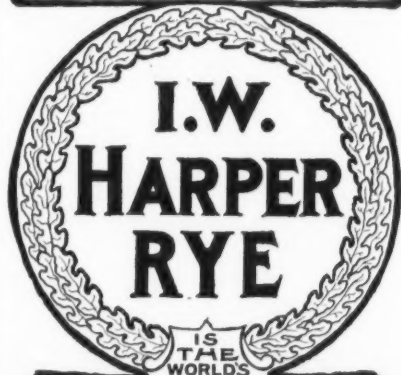
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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

IT SEEMS strange that any one on either side of the water should question the solvency of any of the great life-insurance companies doing business in this country. The fact that a number of them are under investigation and that startling disclosures have been made regarding the manner of handling some of their trust funds offers no justification for serious apprehension among thoughtful people that the policy-holders' interests will not be fully protected. The tremendous resources and great reserve fund possessed by each of these companies make such apprehension appear positively ludicrous; and yet we have the spectacle of a great newspaper like the *London Times* gravely discussing that phase of the question, as if a doubt really existed, although offering its judicial opinion that the policy-holders' interests are safe. We hasten to add our assurance of solvency to that of the *London Times*, although we are not willing to admit that the point is seriously held in question by any great number of our readers. The State insurance department has stated with all the emphasis at its command that these companies could close down at a moment's notice and still be prepared to pay the policy-holders every penny of the money they had invested.

"F. W. A." Little Rock: The Washington Life, of New York, was organized in 1860. It is economically administered, and while not one of the largest companies, appears to be doing a safe kind of business.

"O." Carlstadt: The Connecticut General, of Hartford, is a small company doing a fairly good business. I would not prefer it to the Massachusetts Mutual, because the latter is older, and, in my opinion, much better in several respects. Its rates are fair, and its management is noted for its conservatism and excellence.

"J. R." Poughkeepsie: 1. The Northwestern Mutual Life, of Milwaukee, was organized in 1867, and is a substantial company. 2. Its expenses of management compare favorably with those of other companies. Its last annual report showed admitted assets of about \$194,000,000, and the total amount insured was given at \$708,000,000.

"R." Massillon, Ohio: There may be a fair difference of opinion. I respect your judgment because I believe it to be honest, but you must remember that conditions are very different from those which controlled in other days, when a few men with a little money could start in the life-insurance business. Good names and good money, and a lot of both, are now essential.

"P. T." Holyoke, Mass.: 1. Yes; policies are issued which guarantee a settled income for yourself or your family for a series of years. This is not what is called an annuity. You buy an annuity by paying a certain amount of money, for which you receive a settled income as long as you live. 2. The Prudential's endowment policies are the ones you mean, I presume. They guarantee an annual income for any one you may choose to name. If you will fill out the coupon on the advertisement of the Prudential on this page of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, you will get all the facts more at length than I can possibly give them in the brief limits of this department. 3. I have no doubt that, for a man who is unable to keep or save his money, an endowment policy of this kind would be just the thing.

The Hermit.

Keep Firearms out of Reach.

A Sadder occurrence can hardly be imagined than the recent death of a public man in Georgia at the hands of his own wife, who shot him in his home at night in mistake for a burglar. The house, it seems, had been disturbed by burglars, and a shotgun was kept on hand as a precautionary measure. This instance, which is only one of many such tragedies brought to public notice in recent years, compels the reflection whether vastly more harm than good does not come from keeping firearms in a home for protective purposes. The risks attendant upon their use by unskilled and excitable persons at times of real or imagined danger far more than offset the risks of loss or damage to persons or property by the incursions of burglars or other criminally disposed persons. The latter are usually prepared to resist interference by the most desperate means, are usually skilled in the use of weapons, and also have other advantages, as a rule, over those whom they encounter. It is far wiser and safer to trust to ordinary precautions and take the chances of an occasional visit from thieves than to keep firearms within reach, with the possibility of bringing upon the home such an awful tragedy as that which befell this family at Royston.

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